The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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BIRTH.

On December 7, at Shanghai, the wife of J. JESSEN, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On December 5, at Shanghai, LAURA LESLIE, aged 32 years.

On December 7, at Shanghai, HENRI FITZHENRY, aged 32, of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Peking.

On December 14th, JOHN ROBERTSON CRAIK, Chief Clerk at Kowloon Docks. Aged 39 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph
MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1906.

INDIAN POLICEMEN IN SHANGHAI.

(10th December.)

Recently, we referred to the unfortunate strike which occurred among the Indian policemen in Shanghai, and the services which Major Hall, of the Baluchis in Tientsin, had rendered to the Municipal Council in discovering the origin of the emeute. Major Hall has sent in to the Council a most aggravating report. It would barely fill half-a-column and the laconic terms are not sufficient to give an idea of his conclusions. The Municipal Council remarks that:—"In the opinion of the Council, the work performed by Major Hall has been of the highest value, not only that shown by his report, but in the assistance and advice he has rendered in regard to the control of the Indian Branch in the future." That appears to be merely an academic view of a very serious question. Are the Indians to rule Shanghai, and we should say this Colony—for the same question may arise here at any moment—or are strong measures to be adopted? The Major says that on account of letters being received, by the Indian police from their friends in Vladivostok and Panama, giving accounts of the high wages to be got there, and urging them to get their discharge from the Police, and join them, they revolted. A feeling of restlessness and excitement took possession of some men, and they began to write petitions to the Captain-Superintendent asking for their discharge—some on the grounds of insufficiency of pay, others on urgent private affairs. They refused to accept the ruling of the chief that they must abide by their agreements and an intrigue was started with the hope of bringing the Europeans to the side of the Indians. Nothing happened, of course, but the temper of the Indians was gradually rising. In the end, they endeavoured to prove their strength, but were overcome. Major Hall goes into three points with regard to the revolt, his first being a *resumé* of what occurred, his second a commendation of their conditions of service, and his third a proposition. He says:—"As regards control it is necessary that there should be in the Force a British officer who knows their language, and understands how to deal with them and also at least one good, trustworthy jemadar." That appears to be the sole recommendation of the inquiry, and it does not convey much to the lay mind unacquainted with India. We quote the *N. C. Daily News* when we say that they feel "confident that the Municipal Council will now consider the whole question *ab initio*, and will not allow prejudgment to stultify Major Hall's good work nor sentimental reasons to endanger again the safety of the community, as it has been endangered, according to Major Hall's testimony, by the omission to appoint a suitable officer in command of the Sikhs." The question is, where are they to find that good officer? And, again, is that gentleman in charge of the Indian police of Hongkong? It is a recognised fact that the Indians in this Colony are by no means the saviours of the Colony. Indeed, it is questionable if they are not more or less in the nature of a nuisance. However, if Shanghai is determined to adopt the system of appointing a British Army officer to the position there is no reason why Hongkong should not follow suit.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Attention has been drawn upon several occasions lately to the insanitary conditions existing at West Point, as the result of the primitive arrangements at present in existence for dealing with the drainage and refuse generally. Had we not, upon the invitation of Captain Arkley Smith of the Standard Oil Co.'s chartered s.s. *Agara*, now discharging oil at their wharf at West Point, gone to inspect and experience for ourselves the actual conditions which exist there, we could never have believed that the authorities responsible for the control and sanitation of a small section of the West Point district would have been culpable of ignoring the nuisance which exists. As exits into the harbour for the blood and excreta from the slaughter house there exist only two lines of piping, one, so far as we could discover, without that closer inspection which we deemed undesirable, of six inches in diameter, and the other slightly bigger, so situated, that, at high water, the smaller of the two, which is placed about two feet higher than its fellow, is just covered by the tide, but at low water they are both exposed to view. Just where the error in the system of drainage exists, it would be impossible for us, as non-professionals, to do more than hint at. Suffice it to emphasize the fact that the result is distinctly unsatisfactory. When it is taken into consideration that the number of pigs alone slaughtered at the Smithfield sheds, very often exceeds—between the hours of mid-night and 4 a.m.—three hundred head, it will be recognized that two small drain-pipes of the sizes specified above are not exactly the proper medium for the conveyance of the blood and filth into the harbour. Whether the offensive emanations, which seem to commence with the sticking of the beasts at midnight, are due to the choking up of these pipes with the slime and organic filth from the porcine victims, or whether—and this we very seriously doubt—they are caused by the fresh fluxations at the actual time of slaughter, it must be the task of some one more skilled in matters sanitary than ourselves to determine. It is sufficient for us, having had a personal experience of the nuisance, to point out its existence to the Department concerned, and urge its immediate amelioration. By courtesy of Captain Arkley Smith of the *Agara* we were the other night enabled to personally go through an experience of the nuisance. At between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning the stench from the pipes seemed to rise and settle over the vessel and her unfortunate crew in a pall so dense that one could almost feel it. Sleep was impossible, as, though in anticipation of the awful smell, every available inlet had been closed. Still it penetrated into the cabins, until from all directions one heard the protest of officers and crew under the stress of the infliction. When one considers that this condition of things is existant—in more or less degree—generally up to noon, and that the nuisance makes itself felt alike on shore as aboard ship, to the detriment of health and comfort, it will be recognized that something must be done, and done speedily, to cope with it. One practical suggestion we would venture to make is that pipes with flanged arms be connected with the sea-front outlets, leading the offensive matter into the sea below the extreme low-tide level. In this way, we believe, the stench might be partly controlled, though the evidence of the neighbouring beastliness would still be apparent in the water. The state of insanitation which our experience has shown us to exist at Kennedy Town, could not do less than conjure up to our minds visions of a typhoid epidemic among those unfortunate enough to come within range of the putrescent evil, since we are satisfied that no human being, accustomed to living in a pure untainted atmosphere, could endure it for long with impunity. We believe that, during the course of each month, several of the Standard Oil Co.'s carriers proceed alongside this wharf to discharge cargo, the officers and crews of which have in most cases suffered this infliction, without more than casual complaint; but since the matter has been strongly represented to us, and we have experienced the nuisance ourselves, we cannot insist sufficently, or strongly enough, upon the necessity for the Sanitary Board to take immediate measures for the mitigation of this typhoid-breeding nuisance at Kennedytown.

THE PHILIPPINES CURRENCY.

(11th December.)

The Philippines, like Singapore, have had to introduce fresh legislation to meet the altered condition of the currency of the country by reason of the fact of the rise in the price of silver. The new coinage Bill re-fixing the weight and fineness of the silver coins of the Philippine islands for the purpose of preventing their melting and exportation as a result of the appreciation in the price of silver, has been enacted by the Commission, and became effective last week. The law provides that the peso shall contain 20 grams of silver 800 thousands fine, the half-peso shall contain ten grams of silver 750 thousands fine, the 20 centavo piece shall contain four grams of silver 750 thousands fine, and the ten-centavos shall contain exactly half the amount of silver in the 20 centavos piece. In all cases the alloy used shall be copper. From time to time the existing silver coins, which are worth more to-day intrinsically than their face value, will be withdrawn from circulation and recoined at the weight and fineness established in the Act. It must be noted, however, that while the weight of silver is to be reduced somewhat in the coin, the purchase value will remain the same as before. The guarantee of the Insular as well as that of the Federal Government, observes the Manila *Cablenews*, will be at the back of the new coinage and were the change to be made secretly no one would be the wiser. The Commission has instructed the insular treasurer to issue a circular in English, Spanish and the different dialects of the country explaining to the people the need and result of the change and will inform the public that the new coins will be received in payment of all taxes and government dues and will be legal tender for all private debts just as the present coins are.

CHARITABLE LOTTERIES.

Bazaar organizers, and there are very many in Hongkong who interest themselves in aid of various charitable institutions here, should be interested in a lottery case dealt with by Justices Darling and Ridley in London on the 8th ult. According to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 9th idem, it was about a raffle for certain prizes that was held in the course of the Furnishing Trades Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall (admission by ticket only), for the benefit of the trades' benevolent association. The organizers and conductors of the draw were charged under an Act of George III. with "keeping an office or place for the purpose of exercising therein a lottery," but the magistrate decided, and the judges agreed, that the use of a room at the Hall for the few minutes occupied in the drawing did not amount to "keeping an office or place." In reply to the contention that a regular right down lottery-monger might evade the Act by moving from house to house, only using each house once, and thus not "keeping an office or place," Mr. Justice Darling observes that the successive use of such houses might be called a continuous act, and enmashed in the law accordingly. It is important, however, to note that the judges decline to say that the Agricultural Hall case might not have been hit by some other statute; so that the legality of the charity raffle is by no means established.

THE SLAUGHTER-NUISANCE AT KENNEDY TOWN.

(12th December.)

We are sincerely glad to note that the article which appeared in our issue of Monday evening dealing with the insanitary conditions existing at the sea outlet of the slaughter-house at Kennedy Town, has attracted that attention which we had hoped for it. Just previous to the adjournment of the Hongkong Sanitary Board yesterday, Mr. Shelton Hooper said:—"Before we disperse, Mr. President, I should like to know whether your attention has been called to an article in an evening paper pointing out the serious insanitary conditions of the drains leading from the slaughter-house at West Point, and what steps have been taken." The President, in answer to Mr. Shelton Hooper's query, replied that the article in question had been referred to the Surveyor, who had been asked to report, and that when such report had been received it would be duly circulated. Whilst we in no way wish to be considered as alarmists, we deemed it our duty, having had personal experience of the existence of the nuisance indicated, to give it that publicity which we so strongly recognised to be necessary, and we are more than pleased to see that the matter has attracted the attention of such public-spirited men as the Hon. Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Shelton Hooper. Whilst in turning from the unsavoury subject we rest entirely content in the thought that it has gone into the right hands for inquiry and consideration. Before, however, finally deserting the subject, we should like to suggest for the guidance of the Surveyor detailed by the Sanitary Board to make the inquiry, and report upon the nuisance, that a simple daylight inspection will in nowise prove to him the existence of the evil as we know and have experienced it, since it is only between midnight and morning—sometimes up till noon—that the abnormal conditions prevail. The testimony, too, of those persons, who, as in the case of the Captain of the s.s. *Agara* and his crew, have, during their stay alongside the Standard Oil Co.'s wharf, been sufferers from the nuisance, should not be ignored; and, doubtless, when it is generally known that the Sanitary Board are giving the matter their attention, other people who have known of the presence of this insanitary death-trap will be found to come forward and confirm what has already been said and written about it. We shall look forward, with considerable interest, to the Sanitary Surveyor's official report upon the matter, and the subsequent steps to be taken by the Board for the abatement of the nuisance. In conclusion, we venture to suggest that some system of drying and deodorising the refuse from the slaughter-house might be found, which would effectually do away with the unpleasantness, and at the same time afford a valuable increment in the shape of a dessicated blood fertilizer, the sale of which might well be trusted to pay for future unprovements and extensions to the establishments at Kennedy Town.

AN AMERICAN SCIENTIST ON HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

(13th December.)

Give a false assumption a start and it is practically impossible to overtake it. Following the typhoon of the 18th of September last many people, in searching around for somebody to blame for the great loss of life and property, immediately arrived at the conclusion that the director of the Hongkong Observatory should be held culpable, in that he or his assistants failed to give due and timely warning of the approach of the storm. That there was not an atom of proof to show that the Observatory could have done more than it did was not sufficient reason to exculpate that institution. Nor did they wait to hear any explanation offered by the officials concerned or obtain the verdict of an inquiry into the subject. Somebody had to suffer and as it appeared to be a popular move to vent public spleen on the Observatory that department suffered accordingly. A glance at the barometric chart showed that the typhoon came with appalling suddenness, that the mercury fell like a flash and rose almost as speedily again. The Commission of Inquiry appointed to investigate the working of the Observatory particularly with regard to the interval between which the shipping in the harbour might have been warned and the actual time when the typhoon was blowing at the height of its fury over the Colony, completely exonerated the Observatory staff, and held that they had done everything possible to save the shipping from disaster. The comments which those out of sympathy with the Observatory staff felt compelled to make were seized on with avidity by outsiders, with the result that we have a member of the U.S. Weather Bureau soundly rating those responsible for giving the usual warning on the approach of typhoons. Mr. James Page, of the Division of Ocean Meteorology, has a long article in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* on the subject, in which he remarks that: "The wholesale devastation wrought by the last great typhoon upon the largest commercial centre of the Far East was wholly unnecessary." He proceeds: "The coming of this frightful typhoon might have been absolutely foretold and preparation made for its reception accordingly, if the meteorological service had been as excellent there as that of our own Government." Of course, therein lies the whole *raison d'être* of the article, to sound a panegyric on the merits of the American service. The writer suggests that more thorough study of these immense whirlwinds should be given by the English, German and French meteorological observatories which are scattered along the Chinese coast. Mr. Page ignores the fact that the chief meteorological experts along the China coast are Jesuit priests whose work in this direction—as in other scientific spheres—is altogether admirable, and even in the Philippines it is the Jesuits who control the observatories in that American possession. No one would desire to say a word against the work performed by the American scientists, but it is unfortunate that they should run into print before they have had an opportunity of verifying their facts. It is very doubtful indeed if the experts could have foretold the approach of the great typhoon, but there may have been the possibility that a system of co-operation with the Jesuit priests of Manila might have afforded the scientists here an opportunity of predicting the approach of the storm. Even Mr. Page himself confesses that a typhoon may come without warning, for he says: "The upheaval of the waves advances simultaneously with the centre of the storm, and should this cross the coast without warning at a point where the shores are low and densely populated as is the case in the vicinity of Hongkong wholesale loss of life by drowning is certain to ensue. It is this feature of the storm that renders their forecasting, if only a single hour in advance of their advent, of such vital importance." In those sentences Mr. Page has pronounced a verdict in favour of the defendants, for the storm arose with exactly that suddenness he suggests might occur, and the Observatory here gave that hour's warning which it is claimed would have averted the tragedy that occurred. It is the privilege of scientists to disagree, for by that very disagreement we may arrive at an average conclusion whose general terms may stand undisputed, but whose exceptions cannot be accounted for. The article in question though it starts with an attack on the Hongkong Observatory and ends with a statement which the local officials might accept as an excuse for the alleged delay, will be found mainly interesting because of its explanation of the law of storms and of typhoons in particular.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING IN THE FAR EAST.

For the third year in succession an illuminating report on the state of Norwegian shipping in the Far East for the past twelve months has been issued by Messrs. Aagard, Thoresen & Co., of Hongkong, the report having been compiled by Mr. Bjarne Aagard. While the report is primarily concerned with the Norwegian shipping trade on the China coast, it naturally follows that many of the details apply equally to British and other vessels, and therefore the document as a whole has an interest for the shipping community which is not limited to the Norwegians. It should be stated that the statement has involved much laborious toil, for it teems with figures and statistical compilations which could only have been collated with much difficulty. It is satisfactory to learn that the freight market during the year has shown a slightly better condition than it did in 1905, a fact which may be owing to so many boats having returned home. "Rates have, it is true, not been so good as we could have wished for, but better than generally expected; and prospects, as far as the future is concerned, are brighter than they were this time a year ago." Inquiries have been made for time charter tonnage for delivery in January, and as a large rice crop is expected in Indo-China the outlook is by no means so bleak as it appeared to be in December last. It appears that as the result of the high rates which prevailed for Japanese coal the shipments to Singapore practically ceased, and Mr. Aagard adds: "Whether Japanese coal will be able to compete successfully in that market remains to be seen, and is not very probable except under extraordinary circumstances." In the earlier months of this year freights were stagnant, but business took a favourable turn in the summer months, with the result that in June practically all steamers were in full employment. After a brief lull, the demand for tonnage in October proved greater than the supply, with the result that rates improved all round. At the present moment all the Norwegian steamers have engagements which will carry them into January. It is difficult, the compiler of the report admits, to form any idea as to the prospects for next year, but there is a probability that there will be increased activity in the spring and owners are advised to retain their steamers on the China coast until the market can be judged. The majority of those in the shipping trade were of opinion that sharp competition would be experienced owing to the influx of Japanese steamers released after the war, but that inundation has not arrived. It is, however, far too early to make any comment on the circumstance, for Japanese shipping companies have been concentrating all there energies in capturing the northern trade and they are dominant there to-day. When they have established their position so that foreign rivals have been driven out of the field then we may expect an invasion of the south, and it will be for Hongkong shipowners to maintain the predominance which they have only attained after much industry, and, in face of considerable local and foreign competition. An interesting feature of the trade during the year is noted by the writer. He holds that Norwegian tonnage is likely to compete on an equality with other nations, notably Japanese and German. Though the competition has been keen it "has happily not resulted in any ill feeling nor is it likely to develop in this direction as long as new outlets for tonnage are perceptible in the Eastern markets." From the list of owners running steamers in the coasting trade it appears that 34 Norwegian firms have 64 steamers engaged in these waters. Last year 106 Norwegian steamers were wrestling for the trade of the coast ports; the decrease is due to the fact that 45 vessels left for home or other directions, 3 were sold and 2 were lost during the present year. With regard to coal, the price has dropped about $2 since December last; it is also stated that Australian and Bengal coal although not suitable for all steamers has largely taken the place of Japanese. Reference is made to the effects of the typhoon and the excellent work of the salvage steamer *Protector*. The earnest hope, with which all will agree, is expressed that the scattering broadcast of ... be prohibited in future w... a whole, makes intensely ... and will, no doubt, furnish ... for speculation by owners a...

THE WHAMPOA R...

Beyond a cursory perusal ... delivered at the annual dinn... Association in London, it is ... little notice has been given to ... made on that occasion. At ... there are references to affairs a... kong which can scarcely be ... ticed. We allude more parti... reference to the Canton a... Railway line—a project which ... mitted not only to the people of ... but to people abroad. Mr. ... Chairman on that occasion, re... "A project was carried far on ... purely Chinese line from Canto... but it got no further than paper, ... it getting further, for the rea... thwarts all financial combinatio... viz., that Chinese capitalists ... trust their money in any ... which officials can control." If Mr ... had been in China, and could unde... the importance which we attach to the ... struction of that line, he would sing a ... different tune. He speaks about the ... being on "paper." As a matter of fact th... line is in actual construction now, a fact which should be remembered against the construction of the Kowloon-Canton railway. It is suggested that the line in question is run by private enterprise; but it occurs to us that Mr. Chang is an erstwhile Minister who is not inclined to admit at the present moment, in the view of the world, the importance of being the originator. The capital for this railway—not a large one by any means—was readily forthcoming. It was well known that, while Viceroy Shum was in power, he strenuously upheld the principle of China for the Chinese; in fact, he animated nationalism for the first time. Of his successor Chow Fu, no one will gainsay the fact that he is an administrator of probity, whose common sense and sound judgment will allow him to understand not only the affairs of his compatriots, but also of those foreigners who endeavour to guide the destinies of the great Middle Kingdom. The very fact that such men as Shum and Chow Fu are at the helm, all goes well for China, for it is impossible for these gentlemen to squander the money which they have received for other purposes. We should not wonder if, before the members of the China Association meet again at their annual convivial gathering next year, the announcement will be made from the chair that the construction work on this short line of railway—and it does not augur too well for Hongkong—will have advanced to a stage that will merit far more than a passing *dictum* like that of the speech which was delivered at the last annual meeting of the China Association.

INSANITARY TYPHOON ANCHORAGE.

Among the improvements which the *Hongkong Telegraph* has attempted to secure, none appealed to the Sailorman so much as the attempt to cleanse the ejector from the abbatoir. Anybody who knows a seaman, knows perfectly well that he is the least complaining individual in the world, but there are others concerned than the genial gentlemen of the sea, for our own health and our own well-being is concerned in this matter. No one strolling down the front has omitted to observe the intensely odorific fumes which apparently come from the sewage matter which is allowed to flow into the sea. But this is not the only place in Hongkong where insanitary conditions prevail. Residents at East Point know very well the smells, to call them by no other name, which arises from what is popularly known as the Typhoon Anchorage. The Sanitary authorities will probably discover that these matters are not entirely conducive to the health of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. In the matter of doing good to the community, the Chinese members of the Sanitary Board have done their best, but it is impossible for them to see everything. It is to be hoped that what is undoubtedly a public nuisance will be remedied in the very shortest time possible.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

RISING AT PINGHSIANG.

FOREIGNERS FLEEING.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN SUPPOSED LEADER.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 10th December, 12.30 p.m.

A rising is reported in the neighbourhood of Pinghsiang, in Kiangsi province.

Foreigners are fleeing from the city.

It is reported that four thousand native rebels are advancing. The insurgents wear white turbans as their distinctive headgear.

It is rumoured that the notorious Dr. Sun Yat-sen is the leader of the rebellion.

...or has sent a battalion of troops from Nanchang to ... of Chi rising.

...COPE'S AGENTS' SUCCESS.

ADVANCE OF IMPERIAL TROOPS PLANNED.

[*Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 12th December. 12.25 p.m.

...initial success of the insurgents ... Kiangsi rising has induced ...ts to continue joining their ...

...he insurgents are now in position of the greater part of the ...tern Hunan frontier.

A grand advance of the Government troops simultaneously from the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh is planned.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

TELEGRAPH LINE INTERRUPTED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 13th December. 12.20 p.m.

The rising fostered and inspired by native rebels in the neighbourhood of Pinghsiang, in the province of Kiangsi, is reported to be gaining in strength and assuming a more serious aspect than was at first believed to be possible.

The telegraph line has apparently been tampered with by the rebels.

Between Pinghsiang and Changsha communication is interrupted.

["*Sheung Po.*"]

BOMB THROWING IN PEKING.

JAPANESE ARRESTED.

Peking, 8th December.

A Japanese was found at Fook Shing Gate, near the river-bank in Peking, who had a bomb in his possession. When he was discovered, in his hurry to escape, he dropped the bomb, with the result that six persons passing by were killed.

NO EVIL DESIGN CONTEMPLATED.

Peking, 9th December.

The Japanese, who was found in possession of a bomb at the Fook Shing Gate near the river, in Peking, turn out to be a professor of the Peking College, and was going to catch fish by means of the bomb. The dropping of the bomb was caused by a small boy pulling the bundle in which it was carried out of the professor's hand.

It is understood that the man had no evil designs.

THE DEPORTED SIKHS

LEFT BY P. & O. S.S. "DEVANHA."

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 12th December, 12.25 p.m.

The ten Indian constables, who were ordered to be deported to India by His Lordship Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, left by the P. & O. steamer *Devanha*.

THE WESTMINSTER GLEES

DETAINED IN SHANGHAI.

MISSED THE MAIL STEAMER.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 12th December, 12.25 p.m.

The Westminster Abbey Glee and Concert Party missed the P. & O. Mail steamer *Devanha* by which they had secured passage to proceed to Hongkong.

The special tender conveying the party to the *Devanha* grounded near Woosung and thus missed the *Devanha*.

SHANGHAI POLICE.

ENROLMENT OF RECRUITS SUSPENDED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 18th December, 12.20 p.m.

The proposal to add to the strength of the Shanghai Municipal Police force by the enrolment of 250 Sikh recruits has been temporarily suspended.

FOOCHOW RACES.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Foochow, 11th December, 6 p.m.

The Winter Race Meeting commenced to-day and will be continued to-morrow and Thursday.

The results of the first day's races are as follows:—

1.—THE STEWARDS CUP.—Presented. Value $100. For all China ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Won by Mr. Bridge's Tiara.

2.—MAIDEN STAKES.—A forced entry of $10 each with $100 added. Second pony to receive $50. Third pony $25. For subscription griffins of this meeting. Weights as per scale. Three quarters of a mile.

Won by Capt. Hope's Spots.

3.—THE TOTALISATOR CUP.—Value $150. For all China ponies. Weights as per scale. Entrance $10. One mile and three quarters.

Won by Capt. Hope's Trittenheimer.

4.—THE MIN STAKES.—Of $10 each with $70 added, divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent. to the first, second and third ponies. For all *bonâ fide* beaten Subscription Griffins of this Meeting that have not won a race. Weights as per scale. Once round.

Won by Mr. Min's Massage.

5.—THE "CAPTAIN HOPE" CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented. For all China ponies. To be won at two consecutive winter meetings or three times in all by ponies the *bonâ fide* property of the same owner or owners. Entrance $10 to go to the winner until the cup is finally won, when the second pony will receive the entrance fees. Weights as per scale. Subscription griffins of this meeting allowed 10 lbs. One mile.

Won by Mr. Bridge's Tiara.

6.—THE HACK STAKES.—A distance handicap. Of $5 each with $5 added for each starter. For all horses and China ponies not otherwise entered. Catch weights over 11 stones. Jockeys who have never won a race in China or Hongkong previous to this meeting allowed 7 lbs. Three quarters of a mile.

Won by Mr. Willie Shaw's Tsung-Yeng (late Radium).

7.—THE TEAMEN'S CUP.—Presented. Value $. First pony to receive 70 °/₀ Second 20 °/₀ Third 10 °/₀—For all China ponies. Weights as per scale. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Entrance $10. Twice round and a distance.

Won by Capt. Hope's Illo.

8.—THE MANDARIN'S CUP.—Presented by the local authorities. Second pony to receive $25. For subscription griffins of this meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance $5. Seven furlongs.

Won by Capt. Hope's Spots.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Foochow, 12th December, 6.20 p.m.

The winter race meeting was continued to-day.

Appended are the results.

1.—THE WINTER STAKES.—Of $10 each, with $70 added, divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent, to the first, second and third ponies. For subscription griffins of this meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners 5 lbs. extra. One mile.

Won by Mr. Stella's Anteetavr.

2.—THE BIG SWEEP CUP.—Value $150. For all China ponies. Weights as per scale. Winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Entrance $10 Seven furlongs.

Won by Mr. Oswald's Zapeter.

3.—THE HAEKWAN CUP.—Presented. Value Tls. 100. For subscription griffins of this meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners 5 lbs. extra. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Entrance $5. Once round.

Won by Capt. Hope's Spots.

4.—THE HONGKONG CUP.—$150 to first and $50 to second pony if three or more starters. For all China ponies. Weights as per scale. Subscription griffins of this meeting allowed 7 lbs. Winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Entrance $10. One mile and a half.

Won by Capt. Hope's Trittenheimer.

5.—THE CHAASZE CUP.—Presented. Value $100. Second pony to receive $25. For all China ponies. Weights as per scale. Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Won by Mr. Oswald's Zapeter.

6.—THE COMPRADORE'S CUP—Presented. Value .....First pony to receive 70 °/₀ second 20 °/₀ and third pony 10 °/₀ For subscription griffins of this meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners 5 lbs. extra. Of two or more races 7 lbs. extra. Forced entry $10. One mile and a half.

Won by Mr. Willie Shaw's Camarade.

7.—THE FOOCHOW STAKES.—Of $10 each with $100 added, divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent, to the first, second and third ponies. A forced entry for all China ponies entered at this meeting, except those entered only for the hacks, and optional for subscription griffins. Weights as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

Won by Capt. Hope's Illo.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Foochow, 13th December, 6.55 p.m.

The third and last day's races of the winter meeting were run off to-day with the following results:—

1.—THE CLUB CUP.—Value $100 to First and Second pony to receive $25. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners of one race 5 lbs. extra, two or more races 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Won by Mr. Willie Shaw's Camarade.

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—Of $10 each with $100 added, divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent to the First, Second and Third Ponies. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Winners at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

Won by Mr. Thomas' Platelayer.

3.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Presented. Second Pony to receive $25. For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. Winners 5 lbs. extra Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Riders who have never won a race allowed 7 lbs. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Won by Capt. Hope's Spots.

4.—THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Value $100. For all *bonâ fide* beaten China Ponies that have run at this Meeting. Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. One mile.

Won by Mr. Min's Bedale.

5.—THE MANCHU STAKES.—A forced entry of $10 each with $70 added, divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent. to the First, Second and Third Ponies. For all *bonâ fide* beaten Subscription Griffins of this Meeting that have not won a race. Weights as per scale. Once round.

Won by Mr. Min's Massage.

6.—THE CHAMPION STAKES.—Of $10 each with $100 added. A forced entry for China Ponies and open only to winners at this Meeting except the winner of the Hacks, and optional for the winners of the Manchu Stakes and Consolation Cup. Winners of two races at this Meeting $15 extra, of more than two races $40 extra. Weights as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

Won by Capt. Hope's Illo.

7.—THE LEDGER CUP.—Presented. Value $100. Second Pony to receive $25. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Winners at this Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Non-Winners allowed 5lbs. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Won by Capt. Hope's Spots.

PARTNERSHIP ISSUE.

TRIED BY [redacted]

12th inst.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before his Honour the Chief Justice, sitting in Original Jurisdiction, the case of the Lun Cheong Shing firm *versus* the Yee Fat firm, in the matter of an issue between the Lun Cheong Shing firm and Li Cheung Kui, was called.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. Gardiner, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, appeared for the plaintiff firm, Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. E. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, representing the defendant.

The following jurymen were impannelled: Messrs. Victor de Marney (Foreman), James Collins, William Harris Purcell, Charles Adolphe Henri Westerbuger, Authur C. Hynes, Charles Peterson, and Hugh Frank Campbell.

Sir Henry said: This is an issue to try whether Li Cheung Kui was a partner in the defendant firm. He says he is not, but we say he is, and he says he is not in order to escape liability for the debts of that firm. On the 16th March the plaintiff firm obtained a judgment against the Yee Fat firm, for a considerable amount, the amount itself being immaterial to this issue. The man Li Cheung Kui had represented himself as a partner, and on that representation the firms had dealings on credit. The partners in the Yee Fat firm had not denied that Li Cheung Kui was a partner in the Yee Fat firm, but they had said they were all partners in an old firm, called the Yee Hing Loong firm, and that firm was re-organized, the partners remaining as such in the re-organized firm which was named Yee Fat firm.

Sir Henry then gave a history of the Yee Fat firm which was practically the Yee Hing Loong firm, carrying on business in Bonham Strand as general dealers. Up to February 1904 that firm, which had had dealings with the plaintiff firm, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars in February, 1904, the partners of the Yee Hing Loong firm held a meeting at which it was agreed to reorganize the old firm, Li Cheung Kui among others agreeing to take three shares of $500 each, and this agreement materialized, and they all joined themselves together and established the firm of Yee Fat, and evidence would be called to show that Li Cheung Kui remained a partner in the new firm of Yee Fat, which continued to do the same business at the same place, No. 1, Bonham Strand. The defendant had business charge of a branch of the business doing a large business at Nagasaki, amounting to many thousands of dollars gold. In February, 1904, a fire occurred in the godowns of the Yee Hing Loong firm on the day after the business was taken over by the partners forming the new firm of Yee Fat. The business was insured, and a sum of $2,000 was collected on that insurance. Another fire occurred in April of the same year, at the premises No. 1, Bonham Strand, and these fires delayed the organization of the Yee Fat business, but it would be shown in evidence that in October 1905, the defendant paid $840 as part of the sum of the $1,500 he had agreed to put into the new firm. He was paid his share and bonus, and other perquisites of a partner. The books would demonstrate that this man, who claimed to be only a salesman and servant of the Yee Fat firm, had over-drawn his account to the extent of some $3,000. That is not a thing that a salesman could do without getting the sack. Then again the correspondence sent out by the defendant was signed by him as a partner, and the letters received by him were addressed as to a partner. That showed that Li Cheung Kui was a person in authority in the firm, and was, in fact, a partner. And the evidence would show that he continually represented himself as a partner in all business transactions, while the other partners also referred to him as their partner. In several letters he writes about "*my* firm is rather hard up." That is not the letter of a *fohi* or paid servant, for it claims a distinct proprietorship in the firm. Letters would also be produced in which lists were enclosed detailing the particular class of "goods each partner required" for his department, and in those lists were the details of the goods so required by the defendant. Several other documents, letters and accounts would also be put in, showing the position of the defendant in the firm, as well as the partnership-book showing the credit of $840 paid by the defendant on account of the three shares of $500 each agreed to be taken up by him, and his acknowledged liability for the balance of $660.

Continuing, Sir Henry said that the evidence could leave no doubt in the minds of the jury as to whether the defendant was or was not a partner in the Yee Fat firm, and after hearing it he thought they could have no difficulty in finding that he was a partner.

The evidence, as outlined above, was then called after which the case was adjourned.

ALLEGED MURDER AND ROBBERY.

ROBBERS' REVENGE.

11th inst.

This afternoon, at the Magistracy, the hearing was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, of the case in which the Chinese Government are seeking for the extradition of one Tseng Choi Chi on charges of armed robbery and murder, alleged to have been committed in the Tse Lang village, Kwangtung Province, on January 12th last.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs Dennys and Bowley (Crown Solicitors), appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended.

Evidence was heard to the effect that accused and a number of others, who were in the habit of frequenting a certain opium divan in the Tse Lang market town, in the Fa Yuen district, were known to the officials of the district as desperadoes. On January 12th the prisoner and five others were in the divan having a smoke when the village soldiers raided the place in order to arrest them. The prisoner and his confederates escaped through the back door and were pursued by the "braves," who arrested one of the six robbers. This, it was alleged, incensed the remainder of the robbers, who thought that the opium divan *fohis* had a hand in the raid, and attacked the opium divan the next day, holding up the *fohis* and robbing the place. Next morning a *fohi* was found dead in the divan with his throat cut. The prisoner was identified as being one of the gang, who robbed the divan.

The case was adjourned.

RAISING A STEAM LAUNCH.

JUDGMENT FOR THE COMPLAINANT.

11th inst.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland concluded the case, at the Police Court, at noon, yesterday, in which Lieutenant C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Harbour Master, summoned Chung Chin Kai, of No. 10, Queen's Road Central, for the recovery of $1,250, the expenses of raising the defendant's steam launch *Yut Sam*, which was sunk in the waters of the Colony, the said defendant having failed to comply with the notice sent him by the Harbour Master requiring him to remove the said launch within one week from the 15th October, 1906.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro for the defence.

His Worship ordered the defendant to pay the amount claimed by the Harbour Master. But on Mr. d'Almada e Castro's application execution was stayed for one week, during which period defendant will consider whether he will appeal against the Court's decision.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

COLD WATER PREVENTS SELF DESTRUCTION.

There would appear to be somewhat of an epidemic of suiciding amongst the Chinese women just now. Last evening we recorded a case of a young widow who attempted to take her life owing to her love affairs not running smoothly; to-day money is the cause of another similar attempt being made by a Chinese married woman. It would appear that the young woman, named Kong Yau, was seen by a *lukong* on duty near No. 2 Police Station, Wanchai, at 10 o'clock last night to go on to the beach, and walk towards the Corinthian Yacht Club, and on arriving in front of it to walk into the water, wherein she advanced until she was submerged up to her neck. Seeing this, and suspecting that something was wrong the *lukong* followed her into the water, with the intention of bringing her back to the shore. In the meantime the woman would appear either to have changed her mind or found the water too cold to remain in, for she suddenly turned round and made for the shore. The *lukong* followed, and on arriving on *terra firma* took charge of the would-be suicide, and lodged her in No. 2 Police Station for the night. This morning, Inspector Gourlay, in charge of that district, placed the woman before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, at the Magistracy where she admitted the attempted suicide, and was ordered to find security in the sum of $50 to be of good behaviour and keep the peace for six months. She had a very pitiful story to tell in explanation of her foolish intention. Her husband, she said, was ill and had been entirely unfit to work, and as she herself got ill and also became unable to support herself on that account, they were left quite without any means of subsistence. Then the unfortunate woman borrowed some clothing and jewellery from her friends, and pawned them to find means to support herself and her sick husband. Finding herself later unable to obtain the funds to redeem the borrowed and pawned articles she thought it was better for her to end her life, and get rid of her troubles, only changing her mind at the very last moment.

A JUVENILE FEMALE THIEF

AND HER UNIQUE TRICK.

A most remarkable tale was unfolded at the Police Station this morning, which, while it depicts the extent to which juvenile depravity can go, also shows that some older heads are really the instructors, and therefore the responsible parties. In this case it was related that on the day in question a little Chinese girl of eight years of age, was returning from school when she was met and accosted by another girl of fourteen years. The latter drew the smaller child into conversation, and then appeared to suddenly notice a pair of bangles which the latter was wearing, and admired them very much. She then asked the simple little maiden to lend them to her, so that she might show them to a jeweller in order to get a pair made like them for herself. All unsuspecting of any trick, the little one took off her bangles and gave them to the bigger girl, who immediately disappeared. Her innocent victim waited some time, and finding her new acquaintance did not return, went home and related the little adventure to her mother. The latter then took the child to the Police Station and laid an information, with the result that a tour of inspection was made of the pawnshops and the bangles were found in one of those avenelar establishments in Hollywood Road. The pawnbroker was interrogated and stated that the bangles were pawned by a girl answering to the description given by the dupe. He was warned to look out for the girl and if seen again to detain her and inform the police. This morning, the girl innocently walked into the same shop and on this occasion offered a silver watch in pawn. She was detained and the police sent for. It then appeared that, having pawned the bangles, she purchased the silver watch, but, evidently growing tired of her latest purchase, sought to pawn that too. Unfortunately for herself she chose the same shop as that in which she had pawned the bangles, and that led to her undoing. The young thief was arrested, and will, in due course, enlighten the Magistrate as to her *modus vivendi*.

MURDER AT KOWLOON DOCKS.

MR. CRAIK FOULLY DONE TO DEATH.

REVENGE ALLEGED MOTIVE OF CRIME.

One of the most brutal and cold-blooded murders that has occurred in Hongkong for some time was perpetrated at Kowloon, last night when Mr. J. R. Craik, chief clerk, employed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, was foully done to death at his house, Dock Terrace, by some human fiend. Immediately the tragedy was reported to the police at Hunghom Station the news was flashed across to Hongkong and by two o'clock this morning a gang of detectives, in charge of Chief Detective Inspector Hanson, had journeyed to Kowloon in search of the murderer. The Dock premises were closed up to ten o'clock this morning and no workman was permitted to leave the yard until the detectives had finished their work.

According to a statement alleged to have been made to the police, by Mrs. Craik, the widow of the murdered man, a most extraordinary story is disclosed. It seems that about midnight yesterday Mrs. Craik, who was in bed, heard a strange noise being made in the ground floor of the house, and communicated this fact to her husband, who promptly got out of bed, lit a candle, and proceeded below to investigate. We might mention here that the electric light in these houses are switched off each night at twelve o'clock. In less than a minute after her husband went below, Mrs. Craik heard a terrible noise in the passage that leads to the front door of the house, and fearing that something was wrong yelled for assistance. At the same time she armed herself with a poker and started to join her husband below. When she got to the first landing at the turn of the staircase Mrs. Craik saw a Chinaman rushing up the staircase. "You go back upstairs," the man was alleged to have said to the lady, "or else I will kill you as I have done your husband." That Mrs. Craik paid no heed to the threat is shown by the fact that she drove the murderer back with the poker, and hearing the sound of footsteps outside he took to his heels and vanished through the back door. Mrs Craik went down and found her husband lying in the passage way, near the front door, in a terribly hacked condition. There were numerous wounds on his head, face and nose and a large gash on the left side of the throat. She calle to him, but received no reply, for he was already dead, the result of his injuries. By this time the neighbours, hearing the noise, rushed into the house, and learning the facts of the case, reported the matter to the police, who lost no time in going to the scene. When the Hongkong detectives arrived they found a brand new chopper, which was stained with blood, in the passage way. They searched the house for a clue and discovered by the traces of blood that the murderer after leaving Mrs. Craik had made for the back of the house and made his exit through a window. The window bore the fingerprints of the murderer. From there, we understand, the murderer made for the boiler shop and knowing that he would in all probability meet a policeman there he diverted his course to the sea wall, where it is presumed a sampan was waiting for him, in which he made off.

Mr. Craik, it appears, while going downstairs holding a lighted candle, was tackled straight away by his murderer who was laying in wait for him. As soon as he descended the staircase a handful of pepper was thrown into his face and the villainous assassin set to work at once on his cowardly work.

What was the cause of the murder is not known at present; but what is known is that the murderer, wherever he may be, was known to the house, for the dog that was in the house at the time and which the murderer must have passed while in the house never stirred. There is a rumour about to the effect that robbery was the prime motive for the crime, but that theory can easily be upset, because if robbery was contemplated it would not have been necessary for the robber to make a noise and disturb the household, as in the present case. If robbery was meant the man could have taken what he wanted out of the drawing room and have left without anyone being the wiser. There is another theory, and a most probable one, and that is revenge. In connection with this theory it is hinted that the Triad Society is as much to blame for Mr. Craik's death as the murderer himself. Mr. Craik, so it is alleged, was the means of imprisoning several Chinese employees who were caught stealing the Company's metal. Mrs. Craik, we are informed, was not many months ago fined at the Police Court for, it is alleged, assaulting a Hak-ka "boy." This and other things, so says rumour, has set the coolies, many of whom are members of the Triad Society, at work, and in order to get even they murdered the man.

The police are working hard on the matter and it is to be hoped that their search will bear fruit.

Mr. John R Craik was thirty-nine years of age. He came to Hongkong twenty-seven years ago and later joined the police force here. He rose to the rank of lance-sergeant. In 1896 he resigned the police and obtained a position as clerk at the Cosmopolitan Dock. He was not long after that transferred to the Kowloon Dock in the same capacity. His promotion came quickly until he was made chief clerk. He leaves a widow and 4 children.

In consequence of this murder, we learn, as we were going to press, that the employees of the Dock are drawing up a petition to the directors asking to be allowed the privilege of extending the lighting of the premises to a later hour instead of up to midnight as is the case at present.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WEST POINT.

GODOWN COOLIE KILLED BY FALLING BAGS.

After being dead for nearly fifteen hours with thirty sacks of peas on top of him, each sack weighing about 130 catties, Leung Yan, a coolie, employed in the Po Yan Company's godown at West Point, after being missed for nearly a day, was found on the morning of the 11th instant. The matter, however, did not become known to the police until yesterday morning. On the 10th instant the godown coolie was missed by his friends, and although a search was made he could not be found that night. The following morning, the 11th instant, while the missing coolie's whereabouts were being discussed by his fellow-workers, a *fohi* opened No. 9 godown, which is situated at No. 177, Connaught Road Central, to commence work, and discovered the missing coolie pinned down by a number of sacks, dead. He notified his clansmen of what he had discovered, and a number of coolies went to work to clear away the sacks. This being accomplished the coolie's remains were removed to the morgue. The coolie, so it is asserted, went into the godown on the 10th to sweep the place. While he was sweeping between the stacks, it is said, a number of sacks collapsed, and fell on him, crushing him to death.

POLICING THE WEST RIVER.

The British Minister to Peking has proposed to the Waiwupu that as steamers are frequently attacked by pirates on the West River thus causing obstruction to trade the Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs shall be ordered to instruct the Customs River Police to have a revenue cruiser to protect the traffic in that river. The Waiwupu considers that the West River is under the jurisdiction of the local officials and not that of the Maritime Customs, and has therefore ordered Viceroy Chow Fu to have special means of protecting the traffic in the West River and by compiling special regulations for that purpose to avoid any interference from foreign powers. Viceroy Chow Fu has placed steam launches in the West River to cruise and has replied to the Waiwupu concerning his efforts to protect the traffic in that river.—*The Shenpao.*

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EFFECT OF FOREIGN COMPETITION.

The semi-annual meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held in Tokyo on the 28th ult. According to the business report for the past half year April to September, 1906, to be submitted to the meeting, says the *Japan Gazette*, the company was compelled to suspend activity of its vessels during the period under review, as many of the steamers released from war service were required to be repaired and a certain fixed period of time must be arranged for the dispatch of each foreign liner on resumption of navigation to a distance. Moreover, in consequence of the considerable lowering of the freight tariff in the coasting and neighbouring sea service the company's revenue fell below that received before the outbreak of the war, and part of the amount carried to next accounts in the previous business period was utilized for the maintenance of the usual dividend rate. With regard to the Oriental services, the report says that since May last a foreign steamship company has opened a regular line between Shanghai and Yokohama and consequently the freight rate has greatly fallen in that direction. As for the Hongkong-Bangkok line, newly opened by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the same report states that as this line has been monopolized by foreign steamers for many years, the competition is most strong and it is hard work to occupy a foothold owing to competition, but the company hopes to achieve a success with patience. The European line, on which the N.Y.K. preserved relations with consigners during the war by means of a special contract with foreign steamers, is now found to have sustained no serious damage.

CHINESE MANDARIN IN SINGAPORE.

MONEY WANTED FOR THE KWANGTUNG RAILWAY.

The *Singapore Free Press* of 7th inst. says:—On Tuesday night the Chinese Chamber of Commerce entertained Mandarin Chen Pao Sheu (who has come to Singapore to solicit local Chinese to invest money in the new railway in Kwangtung Province) to dinner at the rooms of the Chamber. Representatives of all the clans from the Province—Cantonese, Teochiu, Keh and Hailam—were at the banquet, and the Mandarin made a lengthy speech asking the clans from the Province to remember they were all *Chinamen*, and to take shares in an undertaking which was to benefit their motherland. The guests applauded the speech enthusiastically, and many wealthy men present promised to invest money in the new railway.

JOHORE OPIUM FARM.

Some time ago it was reported that the tender of Messrs. Khoo Siew Jin and Khoo Sian Tian of $90,000 per mensem for the coming lease of the Johore Opium and Spirit Farms had been accepted. This would now appear to be incorrect, as correspondence has passed between the Officials and parties interested, which tends to show that the Singapore Farmers, Messrs. Khaw Joo Choe and J. W. Cashin with a tender of $87,500 are the successful tenderers. We must congratulate the Colonial and Johore Governments on the happy turn of events, as matters will proceed far more easily in respect to opium, with the same Farmers in charge of both Farms than would have been the case had the tenders of different Farmers been accepted. Congratulations are also due to Hon. Tan Jiak Kim, Syed Abdul Kadir, and Mr. W. D. Barnes, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, on the successful result of their negotiations.—*Straits Times.*

THE SHANGHAI STOCK MARKET.

A "Subscriber" writes to the *N. C. D. News* under date the 7th inst.:—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., I sold through a recognized broker, a member of the Stock Exchange, Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.'s shares for December settlement at Tls. 101—bonâ fide transaction. On the same day cash transactions, which were published in the "Mercury," took place at 102 and 103. In your share report for the day named no mention whatever was made of any business having been done in "Docks"; this morning's paper, however, contains a report of cash business at 107½! Can it be that the Bulls are at work? Or shall we continue to blame Twentyman for the fluctuations in "Dock"?

I may mention, parenthetically, that my broker was willing to sell me "Docks" for May, 1907, at 103. At the time I sold for 105 for December! Comment is quite unnecessary.

Many of your subscribers rely on your Share Market Report for information which ought to be fairly correct; but what reliance can be placed on the quotations of a Stock Exchange that seemingly, suppresses the publication of real transactions as it may suit the convenience of its members?

A HANDSOME-looking bulldog, with an immense pedigree, a present from Lord Kitchener to the Empress Dowager of China, arrived in the Colony a day or two ago from India, and was removed to the Hongkong Horse Repository to be kennelled. A gentleman by the name of Woodward has charge of the dog and was expected to leave Hongkong for the North with his valuable charge on Monday.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

A VISIT TO LION'S HEAD.

PROGRESS OF THE WORKS.

13th inst.

It is difficult to conceive the progress of the work of constructing the Kowloon section of the railway to Canton without paying a personal visit to the scene. Any opinions as to dilatory methods and sluggish workmen disappear immediately one comes in sight of the railway works and the busy gangs of workmen with pick and shovel. Without asserting that it provides one of the most animated sights to be found in Hongkong, it will certainly be allowed that it is a picture of industry and energy which is decidedly good for sore eyes. The central scene is at Lion's Head mountain which will be pierced by a tunnel, and there gangs of coolies are engaged making cuttings, excavating the smaller hills and levelling the valleys preparatory to laying the line, while at the foot of the mountain itself a host of workmen are making ready for the drills which will be operated in the tunnel itself.

A WALKING EXCURSION.

Starting from Kowloon, the greater part of the journey to Lion's Head may be accomplished by means of the necessary rickshs. Whether it would be wise to disclose to the puller your ultimate destination is another question and may safely be left to the individual visitor himself. Now that the cold weather has set in and the roads are firm and dry, it would not prove unprofitable to make the trip a sort of pedestrian excursion, and there is certainly enough of interest *en route* to attract the attention of those who adopt this method of reaching the railway.

THE RAILWAY AT LAI-CHI-KOK.

The first sign of the Kowloon railway operations is found at Lai-chi-kok, where a light railway, springing apparently from the hills, meanders across the main road and passes along the wharf where piles of material are waiting to be transported up country. The railway is of narrow guage and is of a temporary character, being merely intended for the conveyance of the heavy materials required in the construction of the line. The temporary track, however, is an excellent guide for the stranger unfamiliar with the lie of the land, because he has only to keep it in sight and he is bound to attain his object. It runs alongside the main road for a distance and then branches off to the right. A narrow footpath through cultivated fields affords an excellent road for those bent on satisfying their curiosity as to what is being done on the railway.

RAILS FOR THE NEW TRACK.

Recently it was noted that a P. & O. boat had discharged an immense quantity of rails which were obviously intended to be used in the construction of the Kowloon-Canton track. It was difficult to obtain particulars at the moment but time has proved that our conjectures were well-founded. The rails were unloaded at the wharf of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, almost blocking up the thoroughfare along the wharves. Afterwards they were placed in junks which proceeded to the railway wharf at Lai-chi-kok and there discharged their cargoes. With the facilities afforded by the temporary railway line it was a comparatively simple matter to transfer the rails to trucks which were sent along to the scene of operations. The "Puffing Billy," which bears an Italian name, was making a huge bustle and fuss when we passed it drawing a number of sand-discharging trucks, but it has proved of vast service to the engineers of the line.

IN THE COUNTRY.

After leaving what seems to be the main road and following the narrow pathway through the fields—and, by the way, the ricksha puller finds no difficulty in keeping to the path—the visitor is at once struck by the orderly arrangement of the market gardens which are laid out on either side. It may be that the Chinese gardener uses objectionable methods in cultivating his land, but he certainly has the knack of making the most of it. There does not seem to be a square inch of arable ground which is not giving forth the fruits of the earth. The fine fat cabbages, which one reads of but seldom sees, are to be seen in abundance. In fact the fertility of the land combined with the industry of the tenants will astonish those who only know Chinese market gardens by hearsay. Moreover, the gardens are well watered, irrigation, primitive no doubt but evidently sufficient for the purpose, being employed to assist nature in obtaining the best results. There need be no famine in market prouced when the new line is completed, for if within sight of Kowloon the land is cultivated with such assiduity there is no reason to doubt that the fertile lands of the New Territories will prove to be equally rich and reproductive.

Here and there a little "shack" accommodates the gardener and his family, completing the sylvan aspect of the scene.

THE TRACK.

So far as could be ascertained not a single rail of the actual Kowloon railway has yet been laid. The final touches are being given to the embankments and culverts. At this point the track will be considerably about the level of the surrounding country with the object of being free from inundation in the rainy season. There is no appearance of any scamped work; the culverts are of solid masonry, and the embankments are firmly welded together, so that there need be little fear of a subsidence even in the wettest weather.

A PEDESTRIAN'S JOY.

The journey from Kowloon to Lion's Head is estimated to be about three miles and in the winter when sharp winds whirl across the wide expanse of level country the visitor will be only too glad to discard the ricksha for "shank's mare." In fact, the walk should be delightful and unless the path though the fields is private property so that "transpassers will be prosecuted" the trip should prove very popular, if only that it leads to new scenes and new experiences.

THE RAILWAY SETTLEMNET.

By and by a miniature village comes into view—not a Chinese village, but a prosperous-looking settlement where all is life and bustle. The houses are substantial and commodious, the people brisk and busy. This is the village which has sprung up in a few months, following the arrival of the foreign engineers and foremen. An open air kiosk or stall where the labourers may purchase their little luxuries stands at the entrance to this hive of industry, and here the ricksha coolies remain. On the right there is a large bungalow which is the residence of the manager; further along are the dwellings of the foremen and Europeans generally, while the doctor's house stands on a knoll by itself. An extensive matshed is in course of erection for the accommodation of the coolies, and everything has been made snug for the cold season. No women folk are allowed in the settlement.

COOLIES AT WORK.

Hundreds of coolies were at work along the track of the projected line. At one place they had made a deep cutting. So far nothing of a character to hamper the work has been encountered. The hills are composed of sand and rubble which yield to a blow of the pick. Consequently there has been little or no blasting to occupy the time of the labourers and the work has proceeded with unabated vigour right up to the Lion's Head itself.

PREPARING FOR THE TUNNEL.

As stated, the local line runs along almost to the site of the tunnel, and the loco. was puffing and panting with loads of sand, which being excavated from the high lands was being used in the construction of the lower levels. At other places, coolies were pushing trucks filled with the soft rubble of the hills, finding it all they could do to keep pace with the vehicles as they slid along the rails. All was activity and stir. What the people of the district think of the new methods and the lively spirits of the labourers it would be interesting to learn. Sunday and Saturday the men are hard at work earning a competence for themselves and families. Fully a thousand men are employed in the vicinity of the tunnel itself, and all along the route squads of labourers are preparing for the day when the rails will be laid. There is not very much to see about the tunnel, or where it is to be—only a regiment of men digging and loading trucks. The time has not yet arrived when it is possible to give a description of the work at Lion's Head, except to say that the tunnel will be about two and a half miles long. One of the Europeans estimated that the work of completing the line will occupy seven years, but what grounds there are for accepting that statement as gospel we cannot surmise.

A REFRESHING TRIP.

It is enough to say that the trip is as enjoyable as it is profitable and those who have met the new community at Lion's Head are likely to repeat the visit. Even the laziest individual will concede that he has gained fresh knowledge of what is being done in the way of the development of China.

A QUESTION OF GOOD TEA.

SMASHING UP A TEA SHOP.

13th inst.

A tired-looking coolie, after a hard day's work, walked into a tea shop at No. 82, Wing Lok Street, yesterday evening, and dropping into a seat, called for some tea and cakes. The order was promptly carried out. After taking a couple of sips of the beverage, the coolie called the waiter.

"Do you call this tea?" he asked. "Why, the thing isn't hot!"

"Why then don't you go and boil your own tea instead of coming here?" asked the waiter, insultingly.

"If I had a home to boil my own tea, do you expect for a moment that I would come to a place like this?" replied the coolie.

The waiter told the coolie that he would not take any more "cheek," and as the coolie looked like saving more, the waiter was alleged to have handed him a blow under the chin, knocking the coolie over. Two of the coolie's friends, who were entering the tea shop at the time, saw their friend sprawling on the floor, and on learning the cause of the trouble the pair sailed into the waiter and dropped him like a log. They did the same with the other waiters, who had not taken to their heels. During the fight a basket full of crockery was destroyed. The three coolies were given in charge as they were leaving the premises. They were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, to-day, on a charge of assault, lodged against them by the waiter, and they were bound over in the sum of $100 to keep the peace for a year.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

YOUNG WIDOW'S LOVE TROUBLES.

13th inst.

A young, comely-looking widow, named Hung Fun, twenty-three years of age, who was until last evening employed by a Portuguese woman, residing at No. 139, Praya East, as amah was alleged to have attempted to commit suicide yesterday, first by hanging and then by taking opium, because her old mother objected to her marrying the man she loved. The man who was so successful in working round the widow's affections is a hawker carrying on a small business on the ground floor of the same building in which the widow lived with her employer. He also is a young man, with a No. 1 wife in the interior. To become acquainted with the young widow was an easy matter, for she made it a point of patronising his shop for her supplies. The acquaintance ripened into friendship. The friendship ripened into something else, until one quiet afternoon when business was slack, and the young widow went to purchase some preserved eggs, the hawker, taking his courage in both hands, popped the vital question. "Would she become his No. 1 concubine?" The widow pretended she did not hear him and busied herself adjusting the strings of her parcel which really did not require fixing. He gathered up courage again and repeated the request. This time he was successful. She smiled, shook her head, and added that she was agreeable, but that he would have to "ask mamma." The hawker tackled mamma the first opportunity he had, but he found her obdurate. She could not hear of such a thing and refused to give a reason. The widow tried next and she met with as much success as her lover did. Whether the lovers made it up between themselves that the mother's decision must be altered at any cost, is not told, but while her employer and and the latter's friends were having dinner last evening the widow, with the front of her jacket soiled, dashed into the room and said she had taken poison. Without much ado she was rushed to No. 2 Police Station and handed over to Inspector Gourlay, who, on examining the widow, discovered the whole thing to be a yarn. The widow told the police her story and said she had attempted to commit suicide by hanging earlier in the day, but failed. Later in the evening, she went on, she mixed some prepared opium in a glass of water and poured it over her clothes. She had no idea of taking her life on this occasion, she is reported to have said, only by doing that she thought her mother would change her mind and give her consent to the marriage. The police held the widow and charged her this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with "attempting to commit suicide." This charge she denied. When his Worship learnt the story he called in the hawker.

"Do you want this woman to be your concubine?" asked the Court.

The hawker said he did, but before he could utter another word, the widow's mother's tongue broke loose, strongly objecting to any such union. As her reason, she explained to the Bench that her daughter was once a No. 1 wife and she could not think of giving her consent now to her daughter becoming a concubine. It was too low!

After promising the Court that she would not make an attempt on her life again, his Worship bound accused over in the sum of $100 to come up for judgment when called upon, at the same time advising the unfortunate hawker to see the mother again and try to talk her over, which from the present condition of things looks very unlikely.

SALVING THE "PETRARCH."

ANOTHER SUCCESS ENSURED

12th inst.

It is now five days since the salvage vessel *Protector*, having successfully floated the *Fronde*, turned her attention to the *Petrarch*, the German steamer which, since the fateful day of the 18th September, has occupied such a conspicuous place upon the Wharf Co.'s premises at Kowloon. The work done upon the *Petrarch* during these five days is of such a satisfactory nature as to practically ensure another success for the *Protector*.

It will be remembered, from a previous report which we published of the *Petrarch's* condition, that she was practically sitting down upon two large steel lighters into which she had crushed and fixed herself, as into a cradle. This condition of things has now been remedied, since divers from the *Protector* having made everything tight below three eight-inch hoses were got down to the bottom, and she was pumped dry, releasing herself, as she rose, from her precarious berth. Instead, therefore, of lying, as she did, broadside on to the wharf, her head has now been shifted seaward till she lies at an angle of 35 degrees from her original position, her nose almost touching the ruined pier of the Wharf Co., while, though her stern is high and dry, the next flood-tide should allow of her being towed into deep water. There still, however, remains one obstacle to her successful refloatation, in the shape of one more steel lighter, which has sunk just outside her hull upon the sea side, but it is thought that she will pass safely over this obstruction when the next high-tide avails

Altogether the results which have attended the efforts of the *Protector* in her work upon the *Petrarch* augur well for her another complete success in addition to her pervious ones.

The main damage to the *Petrarch* seems to exist in the upper structure, which was visible to all as she lay upon the Wharf Co.'s front, below which, upon the shore side, no breakage is apparent, though the vessel is drawing only a couple of feet aft, and not much more than that forward.

KIDNAPPER SENT TO GAOL.

STOLE FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL.

12th inst.

Weeping as if she was never going to stop a Chinese woman, who said she was Ko Fo Kam, a married woman, residing at No. 62, Queen's Road West, reported to Inspector Ritchie on the 10th instant, in the Central Police Station charge-room, that her daughter, Li Ho, fourteen years of age, had not returned home for many hours and she feared something had gone wrong. The little girl, she said, had only been in the Colony for two days, having come from Canton, and she thought perhaps the girl had lost her way. The inspector took down the report and circulated it to all stations for action. Nothing was heard of the missing girl until yesterday morning, when, shortly before the steamer *Wing Hang* sailed for Macao, one of Detective Sergeant Terrett's native detectives, whose duty it is to search river steamers, boarded the steamer in the usual course of his duty. After the policeman had satisfied himself that no arms or ammunition were being smuggled out of the Colony and he was preparing to leave the ship he espied someone covered in a blanket, apparently asleep at the further end of the ship. A Chinaman was sitting on a box near by. The detective, suspecting something, went up to the covered person and, pulling off the blanket, discovered that the person was a young girl. "Why are you covering yourself like that for?" asked the detective. The girl replied that the man sitting on the box had told her to do so. He said that if she covered herself no one would see her. That was enough for the tec. "Where did you get that girl?" he asked turning to the man, who was still sitting on the box. For a reply he took to his heels. The officer gave chase and arrested the fugitive. He returned with his man to the ship, took charge of the girl, and the party repaired to the station. Inspector Ritchie, who was again on duty yesterday, remembered that there was a girl reported lost, and promptly sent for Mrs Ko Fo Kam, who identified the girl as her missing child. The girl was asked to tell her story of how she was kidnapped. She said: "On the 10th instant I was sent out by mother to make a purchase. After making the purchase I could not find my way home. I wandered about the street until I met that man (pointing to the prisoner), who volunteered, after hearing my story, to take me home. He took me to a matshed on a hillside." (The police learnt that the matshed was in Holland Street). "I remained there until this morning," she went on, "when he said he would give me some gold if I went with him on board a steamer. I did, and there I was found by the officer." The prisoner gave his name as Ng Ng, a hawker, and he was charged with kidnapping the girl. He denied the charge at the Police Court, this morning, but the evidence for the prosecution was too strong, and he was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

A BAD MARKSMAN

AND THE PENALTY.

12th inst.

Cheung Hing Shan is a clerk. He is also a bad marksman, as it will be seen later on. Last night Cheung, with a couple of friends, left his house, No. 316, Queen's Road West, and went to No. 606, Queen's Road West to visit some lady friends. Everything went on smoothly until Cheung's chums started to tease him. Cheung made a good attempt at blushing and when he found he could not blush any more smiled. Cheung, a good-tempered fellow, took things quietly, until his friends went so far that he had to call "Halt!" "Pooh-pooh," said a girl to Cheung, who was now getting angry. Cheung told her to stop and warned her that if she did it again something would happen. She paid no heed to the warning and, walking up to him, "shooed" him in his face. That was the end of it. Picking up an earthenware pillow Cheung hurled it at the girl's head. It missed the girl and struck a large mirror, smashing it to atoms. The girl took to her heels immediately the mirror came down. Cheung went after her with another stone pillow, threw it at the fleeing girl and struck a flowerpot instead. A policeman by this time had arrived and the angry Cheung was handed over to him. Taken to No. 7 Police Station, the mistress of the house laid two charges against him: Disorderly behaviour in the house, and damaging $5 worth of property. He was arraigned before a magistrate, at the Police Court, this morning, on the two charges. He had to pay $3 on the first count and on the second he was ordered to pay the complaint $5 for the destruction he had wrought in the house through his bad marksmanship.

Two coolies, who were found sleeping on a side walk at West Point on Sunday by Policeconstable Parr, were before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Monday, charged with being rogues and vagabonds. They pleaded guilty to the charge and received fifteen days' hard labour each.

THE "SORSOGON" REFLOATED.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS BY THE DOCK CO.'S STAFF.

13th inst.

One by one those in charge of the various salvage parties at work in connection with the different wrecks in the harbour since the 18th September last are seeing the results of their labour crowned with complete success. Hitherto the Dock Co.'s staff, to whose credit is due the raising of the *Chinkai Maru*, have confined their attention mainly to the work of repairing and overhauling within the Company's shipyards, the Danish experts on board the *Protector* claiming to themselves most of the successes attending their stupendous efforts in refloating the all-but-lost *Heungshan* off Bauchau; the French destroyer *Fronde*, and a couple other steamer within the harbour limits. The wreck of the American steamer *Sorsogon* was left to the Dock Co. to refloat. The *Sorsogon*, as might be recalled, was advertised for sale by public auction as she lay upon the Hunghom seawall where she went down on the 18th September. The sale was subsequently withdrawn as the wreck had changed hands by private treaty to the Dock Co. for a sum of $4,200 including the old boiler ashore. A few weeks since a preliminary examination was made by the Company's divers to ascertain the extent of damage to the hull of the vessel, and at a later stage of the operations divers from the British Navy were also employed upon a similar undertaking. It was then ascertained that the damage to the *Sorsogon* was somewhat extensive, but not so great, however, as to lead to her being abandoned to the scrap heap. It was ultimately decided to make every attempt to re-float the steamer. That the decision was a wise one is borne out by the fact that the *Sorsogon*, thanks to the skilful operations of the salving experts, is once again on the surface. Lashed to the improvised pontoon, that had been built in connection with the operations, on one side and hugging the dredger *Canton River* on the other, the *Sorsogon* supported by stout timber frames connecting the pontoon with the dredger was towed out of the seawall opposite the sheerlegs to a position midway between the No. 2 and No. 3 Docks at Hunghom shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The *Robert Cooke* assisted by the *Edith* towed the trio. No. 3 dock is engaged by the Admiralty where in turns H.M. torpedo-destroyers are being overhauled; while No. 2 dock holds the *Heungshan* for her extensive repairs which may not be completed for some little time longer. As soon as either of these berths is available the *Sorsogon* will be promptly drydocked and men will be set to work on her to render her seaworthy again. The new boiler for the steamer was ready at the time the typhoon took her, but was, fortunately, not placed in position. It can be seen under the sheerlegs at Kowloon. When the repairs are completed the *Sorsogon* should make a valuable item in the floating asset of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.

HUMOUR IN COURT.

SPARKLLTS FROM THE BENCH.

11th inst.

A case which came on before Mr. Sercombe Smith, at the Police Court, this morning, showed that lawyers will not get much favours from him.

"Who is that man?" he asked, pointing to the defendant.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing replied that he was a partner in the defendant firm.

"Is he the man who was summoned?"

"No," replied the solicitor.

"Then why isn't the proper man here?" queried the Court.

"He is not in the Colony," replied the solicitor. "If you allow me a short remand I will be able to produce him, your Worship."

"No, no," said the Court, "I am not going to put more money in your pocket. You ought to pay that man for coming up here," he said, pointing to the individual standing alongside the dock, "instead of his paying you."

His Worship went on with the case, after telling the partner to "clear out," and fined the proper person $50, giving orders to the inspector to collect same.

WHAT LANGUAGE?

In the case in which Mrs. Morgan was summoned by a Chinaman for using abusive and insulting language towards him, recently, Mr. Smith asked:—"What did you do when you missed your boy?"

The Chinaman replied that he heard the defendant shouting.

"What language did she speak?" asked the Court.

"Filthy language," replied the witness.

"I don't know what language that is," said Mr. Smith.

MARGARITA MISSING.

In a summons case which was called before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, at the Police Court, this morning, in which a Mrs. Ramero summoned a Japanese couple for assaulting her and her two daughters—Rosa and Margarita—his Worship, reading from the summons, asked: "Where is Rose?" The solicitor for the prosecution pointed out the girl in Court. "Where is Margarita?" again queried the Court. "She," went on the solicitor, "is not here, your Worship." "Then why isn't she here?" asked the Court. "She is employed in a drapery establishment and cannot get leave," explained the solicitor. "The matter is so unimportant that she cannot come?" asked the Court, which query received no reply.

A FRIEND INDEED.

HELPING A NEEDFUL PAL.

13th inst.

Mo Hau, a tobacco cutter, employed in a shop at No. 140, Des Voeux Road Central, and Chau Lok, an unemployed coolie, were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, on a charge of stealing a box containing $17 from the shop, last night. Evidence was heard, from which it appeared that Ho and Chau are great friends. They met a couple of nights ago in an opium divan at West Point and Chau, the unemployed, started to tell Ho his troubles. Ho sympathized with his friend, told him he could not let him have a loan, but volunteered to help Chau in any underhand trick, whereby money could be raised, that Chau could suggest. Chau suggested that Ho's employers should be the first to be fleeced. Consequently when Ho went to bed last night he forgot to lock the shop door, which was part of his business. A little past midnight Chau entered the shop and the two friends had a whispered conversation, after which Chau went behind the counter and picked up the box of money. They were both leaving the shop to dispose of the money when they were arrested. The Court found the pair guilty and sentenced them to one month's gaol and four hours' stocks each.

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.

FANCY BAZAAR.

11th inst.

The Sisters of the French Convent held their annual sale of fancy work at the City Hall this afternoon, the stalls being very tastefully and daintily arranged with very beautiful samples of the exquisite work the orphans are able to do, while many lady friends were indefatigable in their efforts to dispose of the articles for this most deserving object. The Band of the 129th Baluchis, by kind permission of the Colonel and officers, who gave their services free of charge, were present, and helped to enliven the proceedings with a very gay and appropriate selection of airs. Mention is also due to the Star Ferry Company for kindly conveying the members of the Band from and back to Kowloon, free of expense. It is hoped that this Bazaar will again prove the success it so eminently deserves to be, and as the efforts of the ladies are endeavouring to make it.

The ladies who kindly assisted at the stalls were:—Mesdames Bailey, Williams, Saunders, Maitland, Marty, Goetz, Liebert, Clothier, Aitken, Kent, Vaughan Lee, Chitty, Bolles, White, Allen, Walker, Marchant, O'Sullivan, Hastings, Master, Lammert, Grimble, Bateson-Wright, Bird, Tomkins, Griffin, Gray Scott, Kruger, Seymour, Dowley, Mowat, H. Lammert, Grace, Jessen, Andrew Forbes, Jordan, Wallace, Tooker, Carter, Misses Berkeley, Vernon, Hooper, D. Hooper, Shaw, Master, O'Sullivan, Hazeland, and Macdonald.

APPEAL TO RESIDENTS' GENEROSITY.

13th inst.

The bazaar which was held in the City Hall the other day in aid of the funds of that most charitable institution the French Convent has not proved so successful as had been desired or expected. As was previously stated, the bazaar had for its object the sale of embroideries, laces and other articles which had been made by the hands of the Chinese orphans who are looked after and tended by the Sisters of the Convent. The display was an excellent one in every respect, but the public refrained from attending, with the result that the Sisters had to return to the Convent with the majority of the goods unsold. The double intention to augment the funds of the institution and to contribute the amount required for the erection of the hospital in Leighton Hill Road has therefore been frustrated. It is now proposed to afford residents the opportunity of helping the Convent by contributing to the disposal of the remaining articles. The plan adopted is rather a novel one. Parties may contribute $5 or $10 or any other amount they may please, and that amount will be credited to them. Whereupon the Sisters will apportion some article or articles representing the sum handed over, and the donors will have the satisfaction of assisting the institution while, at the same time, they will receive articles for value received, so that in reality they will not be out of pocket. The Sister in charge of the scheme hopes that gentlemen will not tremble when she presents her book of coupons, but contribute to the support of the institution. The Mother Superior also wishes to think the ladies who were in charge of the stalls for their services, and the public for their patronage. The officer commanding and the officers of the Baluchis are thanked for permitting their band to give selections of music at the bazaar, the band is thanked for giving their services without charge, while the kindness of Mr Osborne, of the Wharf and Godown Company, in allowing the bandsmen free transit on the Ferry is also acknowledged. The generosity of Mr. Weismann, in sending cakes, etc., to be disposed of for the benefit of the Convent, and of Mr. Dauenberg for his gift of aerated waters is highly esteemed. It is to be hoped that the bazaar, which is now open at the Convent, will prove in the end a thorough success!

KOWLOON LAW-BREAKEKS AGAIN.

RICKSHA COOLIES "HELD UP."

13th inst.

That there is a band of Indian law-breakers roaming about the Kowloon peninsula, ready to "hold up" man, woman or child when the opportunity arises, is a fact which is commented on by all peace-loving residents in Hongkong. Not satisfied with "holding up" and robbing shopkeepers and pedestrians, and striking terror into the hearts of women, who are actually afraid to leave their houses after dusk, for fear of being assaulted, their latest outrage which was perpetrated last evening in which two poor ricksha coolies were attacked and robbed of everything they possessed calls for immediate action on the part of the Government, for the present force of police that is stationed at Tsim-tsa-tsui, Hunghom and Yaumati Police Stations are not sufficient, it would appear, to cope with the situation. At about seven o'clock last evening two ricksha coolies who had dropped their fares at Ma-tau-wai village—a place near the Chinese cemetery, situated about midway between Kowloon City and Yaumati—proceeded to return to Kowloon. The night was dark. Between the cemetery and the temple they passed five Indians coming in the opposite direction. Each man carried a stick and was dressed in civilian clothing. The Indians passed the coolies, but instead of going ahead, they turned round as soon as the rickshas had passed, and creeping quietly behind the coolies they opened an attack from behind. The coolies, it is stated, put up a fight, but numbers told and they were overpowered, after being severely beaten. The Indians then proceeded to rob the coolies. From one of the rickshas they obtained a tin box which contained a small sum of money and a puller's licence. From the person of the other coolie they secured a purse containing one dollar and a ricksha license. The whole sum did not total $3. The Indians after that took their departure. The ricksha coolies continued their journey and on arrival at Yaumati reported the matter to Inspector Macdonald, who is in charge of that district. The police are unable to do anything now, as, we learn, the coolies cannot identify their assailants.

THE KEROSENE TINS CASE.

BIG HAUL BY THE GOVERNMENT.

In connection with a case which was heard before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, at the Police Court, yesterday morning, in which two of Messrs. McBain and Company's godown men were fined $25 each and a cargo-boat man $100 for transporting dangerous goods, to wit, kerosene oil, by land, without having each tin properly labelled, and in which an order to confiscate the goods was issued by the Court, Inspector Gourlay, of No. 2 Police Station, and a *posse* of men swooped down last night upon the cargo-boat, in which was stored the kerosene oil, and carrying out his order, seized 2,500 unlabelled tins of kerosene oil. The oil, we are informed, is the property of McBain and Company.

SHARKFINS IN COURT.

QUESTION OF CHOPS.

12th inst.

At the Supreme Court to-day before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding in Summary Jurisdiction, the Hoi Sang firm of No. 14 Lee Shing Street, sharkfin dealers, sued Messrs. P. F. Talati and Company, of Nos. 112 and 114 Wellington Street, merchants and commission agents, and Messrs. Abdoola and Co. of No. 24 Gage Street, merchants and agents, for the recovery of $1,000, being as to $500 the value of five piculs of shark-fins wrongfully removed from plaintiffs' premises, on 12th November, 1906, in lieu of the return thereof, and as to $500 damages for trespass, and injury to plaintiffs' business.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the plaintiffs, and Hon Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the defendants.

Mr. d'Almada applied for leave to amend the writ of summons, by adding the names "Wing Kee" to the plaintiff firm, and as there was no objection the application was granted.

For the plaintiffs Mok Qu Ling, partner in the firm, said he purchased the shark-fins, but did not take delivery and pay for them. Witness said he was unable to pay then and asked for time. Defendants refused to give time as Chik Man Po, a partner, had told them that plaintiffs were not going to continue in business. Defendants asked for security, but witness told them he had none to give. Upon this a quarrel appeared to have ensued, and at last the defendants agreed to accept a bill which was drawn out in witness's presence, by Chik Man Po, and witnessed refused to sign it. Chik Man Po signed it and chopped it, with the principal chop of the firm.

Asked by the Court where that chop was kept, witness said it was always in his own possession, and no one, not even Chik Man Po, could obtain access to it. He had no authority to use that chop.

When asked how it was his partner had no right to use the chop, and how he did manage to use it, despite the fact that it was kept always by witness, and was thus, as witness had stated, inaccessible to Chik Wan Po, witness said he did not know, he saw it signed and chopped but he remained quiet, as he thought the defendants understood the law; when the coolies came to remove the goods he also remained quiet. Chik Man Po could not get the chop as it was always in witness's personal possession.

His Honour said it was impossible to believe the plaintiff's statements, as they were so contradictory, and it was unnecessary to call upon the defence, and he gave judgment for defendants with costs, and certified costs of Counsel.

A TRUTHFUL PRISONER.

13th inst.

An aged Chinaman residing at Tai O, New Territory, surprised the Court this morning by his love for the truth. He was charged by Policeman Downie with being in possession of illicit opium.

"Where did you get that opium?" asked Mr. Sercombe Smith.

"It isn't mine," replied the coolie.

"But it was found in your house."

"Perhaps it was, but it don't belong to me. It was left in the house by another man."

"I see," said the Court. "A man left the house and left the opium in the house?"

"The man died and left the opium," put in accused.

"Have you ever been convicted before for possessing illicit opium?"

"Yes, I have. In June last I went to gaol for a month. I was walking along the street with five cents' worth of opium in my fist and an excise officer, who was out looking for opium, found me!"

"Any more convictions before that?" asked the Court.

"Oh! several!"

The records were referred to and it was found that in 1904 accused was convicted four times, in 1905 many, and twice this year.

He was fined $100, with the alternative of two months', which he took.

SUICIDE AT WEST POINT.

CHINESE WOMAN SWALLOWS POISON.

13th inst.

After failing to raise the necessary cash with which to redeem a quantity of jewellery which she borrowed from a friend and pawned, a Chinese married woman, after a quarrel with the owner of the valuables, took what is supposed to be an overdose of opium, at her house, No. 5, Yim Fuk Lane, West Point, last night, and died shortly afterwards. About a month ago, so we are informed, the deceased borrowed a number of jewels from another woman to wear at a certain festival. Instead of returning the trinkets to the owner after use, it appears that deceased fell short of cash, and, it is alleged, she pawned the jewellery. It was then that she found difficulty in raising the cash to redeem them. The owner of the jewellery has been constantly pressing deceased for the return of her things. Last night there was a quarrel between the two women, during which, it is reported, threats of prosecution were uttered. When the visitor left the house deceased went out but returned shortly afterwards and went to bed. When her husband returned home he found his wife in an unconscious condition, but before assistance could be called the woman had died. The police took charge of the remains and removed them to the mortuary, where a *post-mortem* examination is to be held to determine the cause of death, as the police, after searching the house, could find no clue as to what poison deceased took.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MINUTES.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room, on the 29th November, 1906.

Presidents:—Messrs. F. B. Marshall (Chairman), C. A. V. Bowra, L. I. Thomas, W. H. Wallace, the Health of Officer and the Secretary.

(1) The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

(2) The Secretary is instructed to draw cheques, amounting to $3,700.00 in all, in payment for property purchased by the Council from the Tong Cheong Pany and Mr. Ng Ki Sui.

(3) The Secretary is instructed to have boundary stones erected on the above mentioned property.

(4) The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summonses:—Debt, 1; Illegally selling land, 1; Summary Arrests:—Theft, 4; Debt, 1; Being in possession of stolen property, 1.

(Signed), W. H. WALLACE,
Vice-Chairman.

By Order,
C. Berkeley Mitchell,
Secretary, L.M.C.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW COMMITTEE.

10th inst.

The Board of Directors consisting of 16 members, for the ensuing year, of the Tung Wa Hospital, has just been appointed. A meeting of the new committee was held at the hospital yesterday for the purpose of appointing the Chairman of the Board. Mr. Ho Kom Tong, assistant compradore, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., was elected Chairman by a large majority, 13 members voting for the appointment out of 15. The other members of the directorate are Messrs. Chu Shek Yee (of the Hang Kee firm of commission agents), Tsze Yam Chee (manager, Meng Sun Bank), Lau Chin Ting (nominee of the Pawnbrokers' Guild), Mui King Sitek (of the California firm of Kun Fat Wing), Yu Po Sam (Tung Tak Seng, cotton yarn dealers) Tsoi Kwai Ng (Compradore, Messrs. P. B. Petit and Co.), Li Wai Tong (property owner), Tong Tsz Sau (Tong On Insurance Co.); Li Kit Ping (Wang Hing firm of jewellers), Tsiang See Fan (Tseng Hop Cheong, Nam Pak Hong), Pun Tak Hang (compradore, Messrs Meyer & Co.), Wong Bam Kin (Wing Cheong Sing piecegoods firm), U Peng Ui (Yeng Fat Yuen opium firm), Li Kin Tong (property owner) and Li Ping Shek (Kwong Yuen Rice shop).

The new directors will assume office on the 16th inst. when, according to custom, the retiring Board will hand over the books and accounts of the Tung Wa Hospital.

YAUMATI BRANCH HOSPITAL.

The committee, of which Mr. Ho Kom Tong was elected chairman yesterday, enters office upon a not unimportant stage in the history of the Tung Wa Hospital; for it will be one of the duties of the new Committee to see to the carrying out to a successful completion the branch hospital at Yaumati which it has been the endeavour of the parent institution to have erected on the peninsula some time ago. As fas as we have been able to learn the site for the Yaumati hospital has already been granted by Government; it is conveniently situated in the neighbourhood of the disinfecting station in that rapidly growing township. So far a sum of $35,000 has already been subscribed by the Chinese community towards the cost of erection, and it is believed that a sub-committee of the Board of Directors will be appointed whose duty it will be to superintend the work of building and subsequent control and working of what promises to be one of the most useful institutions for the Chinese across the harbour.

AN INSANE EXECUTOR.

APPLICATION FOR A TRUSTEE.

10th inst.

In the Probate Jurisdiction Court this morning, his Honour the Chief Justice presiding, Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. R. Lang, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared in the matter of the estate of Poon Hung, *alias* Poon Shing, *alias* Poon Tai Ting, *alias* Poon Sze Lin, deceased, and in the matter of the Trustee Ordinance of 1901, section 61, in support of the petition of Poon Chan Shi, the executrix of the will of the above deceased. The above-named deceased died on or about the 25th December, 1901, having previously made his last will and testament, at Sai Shing village, in the Nam Hoi district, Kwangtung province, whereof he appointed the petitioner and others as executrix and executors. On the 19th April, 1902, probate was granted by the Court to the petitioner, the other executors having renounced. In the said will, after the appointment of the executrix and executors, there appeared this clause *(inter alia)* management of the estate shall be returned to my eldest son, Kit Chit, when he shall have obtained his majority, except for the above recited clause there is nothing in the said will indicating that the deceased wished to appoint the said Kit Chit to be executor and trustee upon attaining his majority. On 31st October, 1906, the said Kit Chit was medically examined by Gregory P. Jordan, M.B.; C.M.; (Ed.); M.R.C.S., England, medical practitioner, practising in Hongkong, and certified to be of unsound mind, and this certificate was filed in the Court. The said Kit Chit is now an adult, having attained his majority on or about 10th June, 1906, but is not, and has not been for several years, a fit person to manage the estate and effects of the said deceased, which, at the time of the death of the deceased, was sworn at $143,000. The petitioner therefore prayed that the Court be pleased to advise her on the following points: (1) As to whether, under the said will, the said Kit Chii would have been entitled to apply for probate, on coming of age, had he been of sound mind, and whether on coming of age he became trustee: (2) whether, if so, under such will the said executrix ceased to be the executrix and trustee on the said Kit Chit coming of age; (3) whether it is now, on account of the said Kit Chit's insanity, necessary for the petitioner to obtain an order from the Court entitling her to continue to act as executrix and trustee of the said estate, and (4) generally. After hearing learned counsel, and his authorities, his Honour said he was informed by the Registrar of the proper course to take, and made an interim order by which the trusteeship became vested in the Official Administrator, until the said Kit Chit was found and declared to be a lunatic, when the petitioner could take such action before the Court as she might be advised.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

10th inst.

The following are the highest scores in the pool competition at 200 yards held at the King's Park range on the 8th and 9th December:—

A. Blowey	58+11=69
J. B. Lewingdon	56+12=68
J. C. Gow	67 scr. =67
D. J. McKenzie	60+ 6=66
A. G. Newington	49+16=65
A. W. J. Watt	60+ 4=64
R. E. O. Bird	54+10=64
A. Jenkins	63 scr. =63
R. M. Ezekiel	46+16=62
S. T. Egerton	42+20=62
G. H. Wakeman	57+ 4=61
E. W. Terrey	47+14=61
H. W. Bird	51+ 8=59
A. C. Franklin	39+20=59
Dr. G. M. Harston	39+20=59
F. Maitland	48+10=58
Dr. Evan Jones	47+10=57
Dr. O. Marriott	31+24=55
J. Hutchings	34+20=54

POLICE-sergeant Aris, of Kennedy Town Police Station, arraigned the master of cargo-boat No. 6323 before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, at the Police Court, on Monday, and charged him with neglecting to cover a cargo of kerosene oil, which he had on board, on Saturday, with a serviceable tarpaulin. The defendant admitted the charge. His Worship, in convicting the delinquent, informed him that he was liable to a fine of $250 a day as long as the offence was committed. On this occasion he was fined $30. The fine was paid.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

LATEST BULLETIN.

10th inst.

The following bulletin was issued yesterday by the physicians in attendance upon His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan: His Excellency the Governor has maintained the improvement of last week, and will therefore be able to leave the Colony on Saturday, 15th inst., as arranged.

MESSRS. COTTAM & CO., LTD.

10th inst.

As will be seen from the advertisement appearing on our front page, Messrs. Cottam & Co. commence from to-day their great annual cash sale, with the object of making room for new stock. A visit to their premises can only serve to impress the customer with the actuality of the extraordinarily cheap prices at which Messrs. Cottam & Co. are offering their goods, during the current fortnight.

In view of the hard times existing at present in Hongkong, a really tangible reduction in price, in the cost of clothing, is much to be appreciated, particularly with the winter season coming upon us. We have made an inspection for ourselves, and cannot but recognize that Messrs. Cottam are offering their choice and tastefully chosen stock at much below cost value. Their boots and shoes, their shirts and ties are selling at prices below cost; while in the matter of suits, in the selection and cutting of which Messrs. Cottam & Co. are so justly known to excel, they are making tremendous reductions, thus bringing it within the reach of everybody, irrespective of his purchasing capacity, to be fashionably and tastefully garbed during the coming cold season. Messrs. Cottam & Co. open their premises during this sale at 8 o'clock each morning and do not close till 6 p.m. Their managing director and staff will be found always upon duty to look after the host of clients who will doubtless take advantage of the exceptionally cheap prices at which their stock is selling; and to pater and materfamilias, to the civil servant bearing the burden of a depreciated sterling salary, to the newly-wed husband and to the lone bachelor; and last—but not least—to those in search of useful Christmas presents of a utilitarian character, we cordially recommend a visit to Messrs. Cottam's establishment.

THE HWO COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

Report for presentation at the eleventh ordinary meeting of the shareholders to be held at the offices of the General Managers on Monday, December 17, 1906, at 11 a.m.

The General Managers have pleasure in submitting an audited statement of accounts to October, 31, 1906, showing the result of twelve months' working to that date.

The Mill has worked day and night throughout the year and although the demand for yarns was less active than in 1905, the production was sold at a fair margin of profit. The supply of Chinese cotton was ample and of good quality.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account is Tls. 364,986.25 inclusive of Tls 100,000 brought forward from last year, which it is recommended should be dealt with as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay a dividend of Tls. 10 per share on 15,000	150,000.00
To equalization of Dividends Fund	150,000.00
To carry forward to new account	64,986.26
	Tls. 364,986.25

Consulting Committee.—In accordance with Article XVII, the Members of the Consulting Committee retire but all are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. Wingrove has audited the accounts of the Company, and his re-election to the position requires the confirmation of the Shareholders.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, December 1, 1906.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1906.

Liabilities.

Dr.	Tls.
Capital—Authorised 20,000 Shares at Tls. 50=Tls. 1,00,000: subscribed 15,000 Shares at Tls. 50	750 0:0.00
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	3 0.000.00
Accounts Payable	67,847.95
Uncollected Dividends	5,596.00
Repairs and Renewals	45.939.90
Profit and Loss	364,982. 5
	Is. 1,584,370.10

Assets:

Cr.	Tls.
Property	139,4 8.25
Buildings	30 ,430.38
Plant and machinery	367,620.54
Water supply	4,220.81
Furniture	4,264.74
Mill stores	17,336.12
Cotton stock	16,991.74
Cotton and yarn in process	28,096.63
Yarn stock	616,613.00
Waste in stock	53,827.20
Unexpired fire insurance premia	7,027.89
Unexpired rates and taxes	450.10
Accounts receivable	27,649.97
Cash in hand	372.73
	Tls. 1,584,370.10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Tls.
To rates and taxes	2,588.98
" fire insurance	18,744.50
" interest	23,140.38
" directors' fees	3,375.00
" auditor's fees	250.00
" repairs and renewals	28 104.79
" general managers' commission on net profits 10 per cent. on Tls. 294,429.17	29,442.92
" balance	364,986.25
	Tls. 470,633.82
	Tls.
By Balance brought forward	100,000.00
" Balance of Working Account	370,462.82
" Transfer Fees	170.00
	Tls. 470,632.82

Shanghai, November 27, 1906.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

In accordance with the Companies Act 1906, I certify that all my requirements as Auditor have been complied with and I further certify that I have examined the above accounts and Balance Sheet, and in my opinion the Balance Sheet is a full and fair Balance Sheet, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by the Books of the Company.

GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Auditor.

S.S. "HONGKONG."

SOLD FOR $7,800.

10th inst.

Under instructions from Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, vendors' solicitors, Mr. Geo. P. Lammert, auctioneer, sold by public auction to-day, at noon, at his sales-rooms, Duddell Street, the British s.s. *Hongkong*, as she now lies wrecked off No. 3 wharf of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, with all her machinery, stores, gear, appurtenances and coal. The vessel became the property of Mr. Wong Leung Ki, contractor, his bid of $7,800 being the highest.

A condition of this sale was that the purchaser was required to commence operations for raising the vessel forthwith.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Three weeks have passed since the Loan Agreement of the Canton-Kowloon Railway was formally signed in Peking by the Chinese Government on one side and the representative of the British and Chinese Corporation on the other side. Negotiations had been in progress for some months prior to the ratification of the Agreement and had been attended by representatives of the Canton Viceroy and of the provincial gentry. The utmost deliberation characterized every step of these negotiations and the Agreement was not signed until the Chinese Government had satisfied that everything was in order. To-day, writes the *N. C. D. News* of 3rd ult., we publish a telegram emanating from the Canton merchants resident in Shanghai to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the Ministry of Posts and Communications in which exception is taken to the Agreement and the Government is urged to repudiate its undertaking. Similar telegrams, we are told, have been sent from the new Viceroy of Canton, the Canton Chamber of Commerce and the local Gentry, and, as we are led to suppose that those messages have really been sent since the agreement was signed, it would seem that a determined effort is being made to nullify the new Agreement. It still remains to be seen what effect an agitation of this nature will have upon the Peking Government. We are unwilling to believe that serious consideration will be paid to it; but a sinister precedent is set, if such documents are accepted and are allowed to delay the formal promulgation of the Edict embodying the Imperial ratification of the Agreement.

The special circumstances of the Canton-Kowloon Railway negotiations render the action of the Cantonese merchants resident in Shanghai as well as of H.E. Chow Fu, the new Viceroy of the Liang Kwang, all the more inexplicable and unpardonable. The negotiations were carried out under the authority of the Throne by the Wáiwupu with the full knowledge and consent of the provincial government of Kwangtung, which deputed special delegates to represent in Peking the views of the Cantonese. The Central Government and the Viceroy were in close touch throughout and the conclusion of the Agreement was only reached after Viceroy Tsên had expressed his concurrence. It is difficult, therefore, to find any justification for the telegrams since sent to the Waiwupu and Ministry of Posts and Communications. Moreover, the wording of these messages argues either complete ignorance or deliberate misrepresentation of the terms of the agreement. No controlling powers have been conceded to the Corporation which undertakes to finance the railway construction and to lend technical experts for the work. The construction is to be carried out under the authority of the Chinese Government upon lines precisely similar to those adopted in the case of the Northern Railways. Accordingly, the Canton-Kowloon line will not constitute a breach of China's sovereign rights any more than the Peking-Shanhaikwan line which is entirely controlled by Chinese and forms a valuable asset to the country. Other suggestions are equally beside the mark and do not reflect much credit on the intelligence of those who penned them.

As things are at the present juncture, it may be presumed that when once the formal signature of the Chinese Government has been affixed to an agreement the matter is no longer the private concern of an individual Corporation, but passes under the tutelage of the foreign Government concerned. Consequently the attempts of the Cantonese gentry and others to secure the repudiation of the agreement are doomed to failure; for it is not to be supposed the British Government would overlook such a grave breach of contract on the part of the Peking authorities. The action of the Canton Merchants and gentry, however, is significant, and opens up the whole question of the position of the Central Government. It is clear that if the pledged word of the Chinese Government is to be liable to be violated for the whim of each provincial administration, the Government of the country is reduced to an absurdity and China makes herself ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world. Fortunately we need not anticipate a weak surrender on the part of the Central Government to the protest in question; but it would be satisfactory to know that similar attempts to repudiate Government pledges will not be made in the future.

We translate the following telegram sent by the Cantonese residents of Shanghai to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Posts and Communications, the Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces and the Head Chamber of Commerce of Canton, known as "Chiu Shang-t'ang," with regard to the recent Kowloon Railway Loan:—

We find upon perusing the contents of the Loan agreement of the Kowloon-Canton railway that not only is independence of action lost for the most part but that it even endangers the question of railway construction throughout the whole province of Kwangtung. If the agreement permits British merchants to construct this line, they should not be allowed to construct any other to compete with and take away our trade and thereby hurt this line. The clause about gaining advantages for the line really threatens the independence of action of the railways of the whole province, and it follows that we cannot construct any more railways afterwards. It will also affect other provinces. The clause prohibiting the construction of any other line running in the same direction is even more hurtful. In fact, when borrowing money for constructing a line, we ought only to mortgage the line, we ought not to place ourselves under restraint and give the lenders the control of the line. If we have consented to take the Loan at £94, why should we moreover give a commission of £35,000? And if we enter upon an agreement why should small bonds be issued? The limit of fifty years for liquidating the loan is too far distant a time. A period of twenty-five years is quite sufficient, and we should strive for the early redemption of the loan. To each £100 to add £2.10/- for nothing is also hurtful, and this clause was from the beginning opposed by H.E. Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsuen. We now hear that the signing of the agreement is soon to take place and as the matter involves serious and weighty considerations we beg you to oppose with determination for the sake of all. We subscribe ourselves.

The gentry and merchants hailing from all parts of Kwangtung province residing in Shanghai.—*N. C. D. News.*

TURF TOPICS.

11th inst.

The past week's work has been chiefly of a shrieking nature, as the subscription griffins—that have now been in the Colony nearly two months, with a view of satisfying owners as to whether they are "no wanchees," "can passes" or "can dos" have been hustled along to all they are worth, and the consequence was that on Saturday six were shrieked out and were sold by auction later in the day, which I will refer to later. So far nothing exceptional has stood out above the rack—the average would be a mile in 2.30, with the last quarter at 35.

Mr. Longuet's and Mr. Moxon's were cantered together over a mile on Saturday with native "boys"—light weights—up, which distance they left behind them in 2.24, last quarter 36, finishing together.

Mr. Wickham's pony went a mile in 2.26½, last quarter 33. This animal is a shapely one. He has very powerful hindquarters, a fairly good shoulder, and is well ribbed up. He, however, has a very small currish eye and a flat wicked shaped head, with high cheekbones, and added to this he possesses a rotten mealy muzzle, which detracts very much from his appearance, and from which we may deduct a not too keen desire for a tight finish.

Mr. Macdonald's grey and Mr. McClarke's grey cantered together three-quarters of a mile in 1.48, both finishing strongly, the last quarter being registered at 33. We expect to hear the latter owner at the close of the second day, after the German Cup has been run, warbling to his friend: "I'll sing thee sweet tales of Arab—y."

Messrs. Parker's and Mackie's two greys appear to be shaping well, but the bay is a bad climber, and I think will hardly be worth training.

Of course, as per usual, the best gallops of the week have been done by Mody's stable, the big dun and the black being specially promising. Dr. Jordan has a good little chestnut being trained in the above stable, and is one of the most shapely, gamest, and most racing-like little subs it is as yet been my privilege to see. He is a long-backed, dark chestnut, rather on the small side, with a very game head and well proportioned parts. His style of moving too is quite one of the best on the course.

Mr. Hunter has rather a flashy chestnut, about whom it is rather too soon to talk. In his recent gallops he has tired very much in the straight. This, we hope, may be only due to unfitness, and when he is stronger we may hope for better results.

Mr. H. P. White's St. Andrew's Stakes winner is one of the raciest-looking animals on the course. His style of walking, his conformation, and his look of quality points him out as being a trifle better than his fellows.

Mr. C. H. Ross has drawn a very handsome pony, but he appears to me to be slightly unsound. His Derby griffin imported direct from Tientsin, and reputed to be a "peach" has not yet been galloped, so I have not as yet been treated to a taste of his quality.

Mr. J. E. Gresson's No. 5—a spotted white—is still my old love and everyone he gallops with he always manages to beat, and in an easy manner. He is furnishing, and when fit will have made up into a handsome pony.

Jardine's also have four Derby griffins, two of which have been in the Colony for quite a long time, and do not appear to be a bit better than some of the subs. In fact in my opinion some of the subs will beat them over the Derby course. The last two arrivals, however, appear to be of a better stamp and move in really good style. *Apropos* of Derby griffins it has been freely mentioned that although there are a tremendous number of griffins in Shanghai—in fact nearly 500—so far no tried ponies have as yet been submitted for private sale or auction.

On Saturday afternoon last, an auction was held on the Polo ground; when the following discarded subscription griffins were submitted:—

Pony.	Purchaser.	Price.
Bay (No. 7)	Mr. W. S. Dupree	$ 60
Grey (No. 8)	Mr. P. C. Potts	50
Grey (No. 17)	Capt. Thornhill	150
Bay (No. 22)	Mr. B. James	130
Bay (No. 25)	Mr. W. S. Dupree	40
Chestnut (China pony)	Mr. A Moir	20
Grey (bought in)		120

A TURF ENTHUSIAST.

PROPERTY SALE.

11th inst.

Under instructions from Mr. H. K. Holmes, the vendor's solicitor, Mr. Geo. P. Lammett, auctioneer, offered for sale by public auction, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street, this afternoon, the following lots:—Lot 1 (sold by order of the third mortgage). The remaining portion of the reclamation to sub-Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Section D of Marine Lot No. 225, situate at Victoria, Hongkong, with houses, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, Connaught Road West, and Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15, New Market Street, thereon (subject to a mortgage to secure $95,000 and interest and to a second mortgage to secure $20,000 and interest).

Lot 2 (sold by order of the Mortgagee).—The right of erecting and maintaining a pier in, upon and over the Crown foreshore and Crown land covered with water, opposite Sutherland Street, Victoria, Mongkong, shown on the plan annexed to the Crown Lease of pier lot No. 3, with such portion (if any) of the pier lately known as Permanent Pier No. 3 remaining upon such Lot.

Lot 1 was knocked down to Mr. Kwok Yik Ting for $130,000, and lot 2 to Mr. Chau Ki Tso for $8,000.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

11th inst.

The monthly competitions for the Robertson Farewell Cup was held at Happy Valley from the 8th to 10th December, 1906. The following returns were made:—

ROBERTSON FAREWELL CUP.

Mr. A. Gittins†	76—2=74
Staff Paymr. H. G. Wilson, R.N.	87—11=76
Mr. E. J. Grist	79—1=78
Lieut.-Col. A. E. Aitken	84—3=81
Mr. T. S. Forrest	79+4=83
Mr. T. B. Norrie	88—5=83
Mr. C. H. Gale	97—13=84
Mr. R. Miller	95—10=85
Mr. T. C. Gray	97—9=88
Dr. C. Forsyth	101—10=91

(26 entries).

POOL.

Staff Paymr. H. G. Wilson, R.N.*	87—11=76
Mr. E. J. Grist	79—1=78
Lieut.-Col. A. E. Aitken	84—3=81
Mr. T. S. Forrest	79+4=83
Mr. C. H. Gale	97—13=84
Mr. T. C. Gray	95—9=86

(34 entries).

† Winner of Cup. * Winner of Pool.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Happy Valley from the 15th to 17th December, 1906.

SANITARY BOARD.

11th inst.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon in the Board-room, the usual members being present, when the following business was transacted.

FOR CLEANSING BAKERIES, etc.

Correspondence relative to painting the interior surface of the walls of bake-houses, dairies and laundries in lieu of lime-washing was submitted to the meeting.

The Medical Officer of Health minuted: I recommend that this be accepted in lieu of limewashing, in bakehouses, dairies, and laundries. I think that in the case of opium divans it will be better to require the lime-washing.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: I think paint which is kept clean is preferable to so-called limewash.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said he agreed.

Mr. Lau Chü Pak minuted: Do the bake-house keepers prefer to have the walls painted?

Mr. Fung Wa Chün said: Painting is certainly better than whitewashing.

THE GRAVE QUESTION.

The petition of Wong Kan for permission to retain the grave space which was purchased for a tomb for the petitioner's mother, and which, after the interment, was found to be in excess of the area purchased and paid for and for which excess area he was willing to pay, was considered by the Board.

Mr. Lau Chü Pak said that this petition should be granted.

Mr. Shelton Hooper said the excess space should be allowed on payment for same by the applicant.

OVERCROWDING.

During the month of November 252½ were ordered by the Court to vacate premises which were found occupied by persons in excess of the number permitted. On this report the Hon. the Registrar-General minuted: I should like these returns to show whether the floors visited are occupied by families, or only by men, and under which heading the over-crowding exists.

WELL WATER QUESTION.

Further correspondence relative to the well in the yard of No. 22 Stanley Street was submitted to the meeting.

The Medical Officer of Health minuted: I have seen this well, and see no grounds for recommending the Board to reverse its decision. The well is over 30 feet deep, and is in a yard from which there would be no escape in case of fire, except through the burning house. I cannot imagine, therefore, anyone staying to haul buckets up from the well to put out the fire, as it would be at the risk of their lives. It is impossible to prevent the water being used for potable purposes, and the Bacteriologist reports that it is unfit for that purpose.

An appeal against this decision, from Messrs. Cawasjee Pallanjee and Company, was then read in which the writer emphatically denied that the water from this well was used for other than washing purposes, and never for potable purposes. As regards the assertion that the Medical Officer saw a coolie drink water from the well before his face inquiries had elicited the fact that the coolie, in reply to a question from that officer, drank some in order to show the harmlessness of same, and the man was in no way the worse, and was enjoying good health. The foreigners on the premises use the pipe-water, after boiling and filtering, and no Chinese cooking is done on the premises, added to which is the fact that Chinamen are not, as a rule, addicted to swallowing cold water.

Mr. Humphreys minuted: The Government Analyst having reported the water fit to drink, I am opposed to its being closed.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak: I am still of the opinion that the well should not be closed.

THE COLONY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The report of the Government Analyst on the water supply of the Colony, after having analysed samples of same taken from wells in various districts during the month of November, showed the same to be, as usual, of excellent quality.

On this Mr. Lau Chu Pak minuted: A bacteriological examination should be made in future, as, recently, in two or three cases the Board has based its decisions on the report of the bacteriologist.

The Hon. the Registrar General said: I agree with Mr. Lau that bacteriological examinations are necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett said: Both examinations should be made.

Mr. Humphreys said: I have more faith in analytical than bacteriological examinations.

DISEASED CATTLE AT POKFULUM.

The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon reported the outbreak of some disease amongst the cattle, some twenty in number, in No. 5 shed of the Dairy Farm Co.'s premises at Pokfulum, and recommended that the shed be declared an infected area in terms of bye-laws 12 and 13 of schedule B. of Ordinance 1 of 1903.

TRAFFIC IN JAPANESE WOMEN.

On the 24th ult., the Moji police received information to the effect that a number of women were stowed away on board the Norwegian steamer *Dagfed*, which was due to leave for Hongkong. Police were dispatched to the vessel on a steam launch; during the run across the harbour a coal-lighter was seen proceeding to Wakamatsu with an unusually large number of women on board. The lighter was stopped, says the *Nagasaki Press*, and the police quickly discovered that the 37 women on board were to have stowed aboard the *Dagfed* but could not do so owing to the vigilance of the police. A visit was then paid to the steamer, where 18 other women were found. All the women, thirty of whom are said to be natives of Nagasaki Prefecture, are now in custody and four men, Japanese, have also been arrested in connection with the affair.

The T.K.K. steamer *Nippon-maru*, which arrived at Kobe on the 27th ultimo, had on board a girl named Tanisaki Tomi aged 17, who was handed over to the Water Police. It appears that the girl, who was engaged as a servant to a family residing in Hiroshima, was abducted by a man named Okamoto, a native of Shimonoseki, on the 2nd instant. The man persuaded the girl to go to Hongkong, holding out a great inducement and the promise of a large sum of money. On the 5th ultimo she was shipped at Moji by the *Sanuki-maru* for Shanghai from which port she was sent on to Hongkong. Here she was met by a Japanese who took her to a house which appeared like a hotel, under Japanese management. On the third day after her arrival intimations were made to her that she was expected to lead a life of immorality, and she ran away from the house and appealed to the police for assistance. The police handed the girl over to the charge of the Japanese Consul, who sent her back to Japan by the *Nippon-maru*.—*Japan Chronicle.*

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending November 24, 1906, amounted to 22,563.62 tons and the sales during the period to 21,107.77 tons.

A SHAKING UP AT COURT.

SANITARY INSPECTOR WARNED.

11th inst.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, at the Police Court, this morning, said:—"I have a summons for a bake-house, your Worship."

"Are you summoned, or are you appearing for the defence?" asked Mr. T. Sercombe Smith.

"I am for the defence," replied the solicitor.

"Where is the sanitary inspector in the case?" asked his Worship, when he discovered that the prosecuting officer was not in Court, and was nowhere to be found.

"He hasn't arrived yet," said the Court constable.

"I know that perfectly well," put in the Court sharply. "Is it customary for sanitary inspectors to keep the Court waiting?" he asked.

The Court interpreter replied that he did not know.

"Who is a sanitary inspector to keep the Court waiting?" asked the Court.

When Inspector Coysh appeared in Court, a few minutes later, Mr. Smith asked: "Mr. Coysh, why weren't you in Court at the proper time?"

The inspector went up to the table and said that the summons was set for eleven o'clock.

"Take that," said the Court, flinging the summons on the table, "and tell me whether I am right or you are."

The inspector scrutinised the paper and said there was a mistake.

"Then give me an explanation why you were not in Court when the case was called!" said the Court.

The inspector said it was not customary for sanitary summonses to be heard earlier than eleven o'clock.

His Worship: The summons was set for 10.30 and you were not present at the appointed time. Don't let it happen again.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

SINGAPORE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The burning question of the registration of partnerships has again come before the Colony, says the *Eastern Daily Mail*. At Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Colonial Secretary laid before that body the report of the Select Committee which was appointed to consider and report upon the provisions of the "Registration of Partnerships and Firms Bill," which had aroused such hostility when it was introduced in the Council.

The report states that the committee had twelve sittings and gave the Bill careful considerations. The amended Bill is described as a compromise measure, as mild in its provisions as is consistent with the attainment in any measure of the objects aimed at. As finally decided upon, the Bill has the approval of seven out of the ten members of the committee, its signatories being the Hons. J. K. Birch, J. Turner, E. W. Presgrave, J. R. Innes, J. O. Anthonisz W. J. Napier, and John Anderson. The Hons. Tan Jiak Kim, W. H. Shelford, and Hugh Fort attach riders explaining their position of opposition to the measure as adopted by the majority of the committee.

The committee were unanimous upon the point that some limitations should be placed upon the operations of the Bill so as to exclude from its scope petty trading firms. This was proposed to be effected by limiting the operations of the Bill to firms with more than a certain specified lines of business, and by placing unregistered firms under legal disabilities. It was decided by the committee not to adopt the first two plans, the third being least free from difficulties and sufficient for the purpose.

It is proposed that six months be allowed after the passage of the Bill before the disabilities consequent upon non-registration become operative. The definition of "firm" is to include "agency" as well, but to include only those firms or agencies having "a place of business within the Colony." The committee were averse to the proposition to distinguish between existing and new firms in respect of liability to registration. A penalty is provided for the incurring of an obligation exceeding $1,000 by an unregistered firm. The production of a photograph by the partner of a firm is dispensed with.

The Hon. Tan Jiak Kim objects strongly to the Bill, stating that the Chinese do not want registration and that the supporters of the measure are a few Europeans doing business with a small section of the Chinese. If registration is to be enforced, he holds that it should be confined to the Europeans and to those Chinese trading with them. In this opinion, the Hon. Hugh Fort concurs. The Chinese Member thinks that the Bill opens the door to great fraud. "There is nothing to prevent persons resident in the Colony from registering as partners persons in China." Such a person might not be a partner at all, but if he had property in the Colony his property might be seized in bankruptcy. Many of the traders being ignorant of English, "no amount of proclamations or Gazettes" would induce them to register, and it would only be after suffering much loss and hardship from non-registration that they would learn the necessity of registration. This would tend to keep foreign traders away from here.

The Hon. W. H. Shelford objected to the imposition of a fine for non-registration, the effect being a restriction of trade, the freedom of which had hitherto been the main cause of the Colony's prosperity. He thought that the disability of being unable to sue, if unregistered, should be sufficient. He complained that the whole Bill was the result of the representations of the Official Assignee, whose view was necessarily restricted and who himself admitted in his report for 1903 that there had been as yet no organized demand from the public for registration.

The Hon. Hugh Fort thought it desirable that the law relating to partnership in this Colony should deviate as little as possible from the law of England and that any restriction on the right of outside traders was more likely to drive trade from the Colony than to attract it. He still maintained, as heretofore, that the damage done to the Colony by compulsory registration would in the long run outweigh the advantages. The penal provisions of the Bill would operate, in his opinion, very harshly on native traders and would lead to reprisals and the institution of prosecutions out of malice. His general view of the Bill was, however, more favourable than that of the two other dissentients.

The measure as now proposed is undoubtedly calculated to win more approval than the Bill originally introduced, being much milder in tone and hence better suited for experimental purposes—for it is really an experiment—and we believe that it will become law, subject to such minor amendments as may be proposed when it comes before the Council in committee. There can be no question but that among a certain section of the mercantile community there is a strong and insistent demand for compulsory registration of some kind, and the present measure is the product of years of deliberation and the best counsel which the Colony could obtain.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION DINNER.

PROSPERITY TO THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The annual dinner of the China Association took place at Whitehall Rooms of Hotel Metropole on 6th ult. There were over 270 guests—the largest number that has ever assembled at one of these ever-popular functions. The gathering, which was representative one, was presided over by Mr. R. S. Gundry, C.M. There was the usual toast list, which was not too long to permit of that social reunion afterwards which has always been a feature of the China dinner.

The Chairman, who was again warmly received, on rising to propose the toast of the evening, said:—It is gratifying, gentlemen, to note, as I am able to do from this position of vantage, the great gathering—the largest we have yet held—which testifies to the continued prosperity of the Association. (Applause.) We have again to deplore the loss of old and familiar friends—Bob Little, who was always with us—on the river, on the boards of the Lyceum, in the columns of the *North China Herald*, and latterly on the Committee of our Shanghai branch; Fullarton Henderson, who served as Secretary to the Hongkong branch for many years after its formation, and was as well known and liked in Japan and North China as in the South; Corney Thorne—I shall not, I know, be accused of levity in using these familiar soubriquets—whom I had to ask, less than a year ago, for information about the very early days of Shanghai which few but he survived to give. These men were of our own household. They had run their career. But you will, I know, wish that I should, as your mouthpiece, allude to other deaths—of men who were not of our membership, but who had conquered the regard and esteem of a community which we represent. The deaths of Dr. MacDonald, and of Bishop Hoare—the first killed by pirates on a British ship, the latter drowned on duty during a typhoon—were perhaps even more sad, because more untimely; and our sympathy goes out to those whom they have left to mourn their loss. (Hear, hear.) There has, on the other hand, been a gratifying increase in the number of members on our rolls, who now total nearly 800; and I have not, this time, to explain any difference of opinion between the several branches of the Association, because no difference exists. (Hear, hear.)

SOME INCIDENTS OF THE YEAR.

The year has been full of incidents and of interest in Far Eastern affairs, although the incidents have not been invariably pleasing. The most characteristic, perhaps, because they typify an anti-foreign feeling which has been manifested in many ways have been the riots at Shanghai last December, and the change in the status of the Imperial Maritime Customs implied in their subjection to a new form of control. The story of the riots is fresh in your recollection; and it will suffice to remark that, the importance of the episode lay not in the question whether the woman whom the agitators elevated into a mandarin martyr had really kidnapped, or only bought the slave girls she was taking to Canton; though I am confident that the sympathy of respectable Chinese will have been entirely on the side of the police in their attempt to thwart the hideous and notorious traffic which the incident represents. (Hear, hear) The importance lay, so far as we are now concerned, in the occasion it afforded for an organised display of hostility to the foreign municipality. That the officials should regard with jealousy, and desire to regain control over, the great and prosperous settlement at their doors is not surprising. What is peculiar is that they should prefer to attain their end by interfering with our good work instead of by mending their own. They want now, for instance, to set up in the Settlement a gaol which the Municipal Council says it would regard, under present conditions, as a menace to public safety; whereas if they would remodel their own gaols in the native city, replace their yamên runners by properly paid police, and generally reform their own methods of administration, the need for upholding the administrative privileges of the Foreign Settlement, of which they are so jealous, would automatically cease. Most of us who are here present know the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai. Some of us have had a hand in its administration. We know that it has been built up brick by brick, local agreement by local agreement, by strenuous local effort. (Hear, hear.) Shanghai has been trying for years to obtain recognition at Peking, for the changed conditions represented by those agreements. Always prone to bandinage, and with a republican want of reverence, it used to declare, even in my day, that Tennyson must must have paid a surreptitious visit to Peking before writing about the people who—

> Swore an oath and kept it with an equal mind
> to live and lie reclined
> At the hills, like gods together, careless of mankind.

It is a libel, we know. Achievement at Peking depends upon a good many considerations besides the volition of Ministers (Hear, hear.) Still, it is a little staggering when you have been trying to obtain an up-to date constitution, to be told, instead, to fall back upon obsolete rule of 1869. That was practically, to ignore the bulk of these local agreements, and involved such a menace to the status of the Settlement that it was succeeded, happily, by an order that things should go on as before, pending further negotiations. Gentlemen, judging from previous experience, those negotiations may take time. I desire, therefore, to seize the fleeting moment to acknowledge the interest—the patient and sympathetic interest—with which our representations—and they are not all in the interim report, by any means—were received at the Foreign Office. (Applause.) I note that Shanghai, on its side, considered itself fortunate in having there a man like Sir Pelham Warren—a cool, experienced, self-reliant man (as the *North China Herald* expressed it), as Consul-General during the emergency. (Renewed applause.)

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

Well, here was one manifestation of a movement which has been called "China for the Chinese." The next was the publication, last May, of an *Edict constituting* a new control over the Imperial Maritime Customs; and it became the obvious duty of the Association to protest with its utmost energy against the menace to British interests implied in that innovation. (Applause.) It is unnecessary to recapitulate the considerations which led us to regard the steps taken to check the encroachment as inadequate, because the whole correspondence has been recently before you in the columns of *The Times*, to which we are indebted for the full publicity it has accorded us. (Cheers.) It will be sufficient to affirm that the active and continuous interference of the new comptrollers constitutes a great change from the easy suzerainty of the Tsung-li Yamen and the Wai Wu Pu, and that we are unable to admit that that change can be properly described as a transfer from one Board to another. (Hear.) I feel sure that the action of your Committee has had the cordial approval of practically every member of the Association—(applause)—here and in the East, as it has of the principal Banks and Chambers of Commerce in this country connected with the East; and I will only repeat the conviction we have placed on record, that persistence in a desire to avoid contention at the outset ends, almost certainly, in the development of more serious contention in the end. The Chinese have a maxim that "Straightforwardness without the rules of propriety becomes rudeness." The new Comptrollers will not, therefore, say: We purpose to convert the I.M. Customs into a Chinese service in 10 years. That would be rude, and might excite the barbarian to violence, which is contrary to propriety. Let him negotiate if it pleases him. Let Sir Robert Hart issue circulars if he sees fit. But constitute in the meantime the hard fact of Chinese control, and exercise it! Drive in a wedge here, displace a brick there. Wait on opportunity. Some day the whole edifice will crumble, and China—not commercial China, but official China—will enter again upon its inheritance. I think we are agreed that such an issue is to be deprecated. (Applause.) It would affect Chinese credit abroad, which is based on an Imperial promise that the administration of the I.M. Customs should remain intact, and there is reason to fear that it would reintroduce into the working of foreign trade the irregularities which prevailed before the service was organised. (Applause.) There is no question here of putting pressure on China to make new concessions or adopt a new policy. We ask simply that she should adhere in spirit and in letter to a direct agreement on the faith of which she has received value in advance. (Applause.)

THE QUESTION OF RAILWAYS.

In regard to railways—to the railway at any rate in which Hongkong is particularly interested—the prospects are, I am glad to believe, a little brighter than when we met here 12 months ago. Hongkong claims our sympathy in several respects. It has suffered from a disastrous typhoon, the incidence of which was aggravated by the absence of warning. The loss of property is estimated at over £2,000,000 sterling. The loss of life will probably never be known. The Colony is facing its misfortune pluckily, as its record would lead us to expect—(applause)—and it has our earnest sympathy. It has other troubles. The neighbouring waterways are infested by pirates as badly as in the old days before we had heard of reform. British steamers are compelled by an obsolete ordinance to look on while foreign craft monopolise the transport of Chinese coolies to foreign countries. But there does seem a likelihood, at last, of an agreement being concluded for the construction of the Kowloon-Canton railway. (Cheers.) The project has been delayed, as we all know, by the most protracted negotiations, but the prospect of a settlement is at present encouraging. We have heard much of a rival line. A project was carried far, on paper, for a purely Chinese line from Canton to Whampoa and Amoy. But it got no further than paper, and I doubt it getting farther—for the reason which thwarts all financial combination in China, viz., that Chinese capitalists will not trust their money in any enterprise which officials can control. We are all aware, of course, that a considerable sum has been subscribed for the construction of a line from Canton to Hankow, but that project also seems to be in a state of suspended animation for similar reasons. It would be an exaggeration, doubtless, to hold the Viceroy Tsen altogether responsible for the disagreeable features of his rule. But public feeling in Hongkong does hold him largely responsible, and is correspondingly gratified at his approaching removal—a result to which we may, I think, conclude that the complaints of the British Legation have measurably contributed. We have heard much of railways to be built by the Chinese themselves; but the only one which seems to have come actually to the birth is the line from Peking to Kalgan. That is being made by a Chinese engineer, not however with private capital, but out of the great profits (verging on £1,000,000 a year) accruing to China from the line built by British engineers and partly with British and partly with State capital, between Peking, Tientsin and Newchwang (Applause.) The construction of the Shanghai-Nanking line has advanced satisfactorily, and is being actively carried on; though tedious representations have to be made to obtain sanction to the most obvious measures of finance. And we are here again in presence of a contested agreement. The British and Chinese Corporation have the right, under preliminary agreements, to make a line from Soochow to Hangchow and Ningpo which would be virtually an extension of the former. But a similar and conflicting right has, since, been conferred on the native gentry. As both of these edicts must, according to recent ruling at Peking, be immutable, that scheme is for the present at a deadlock. The difficulty which I have indicated as standing in the way of all purely Chinese enterprise may eventually facilitate a solution. Nor must we omit to note, while talking of agreements, that an agreement has been at last concluded for the Conservancy of the Hwangpoo—a step which is of the greatest importance for every one, Chinese and foreigner alike, who is interested in Shanghai and the great trade which it centres. It is a matter that has been pending for 40 years, ever since the *Lord Lyndhurst* sank on top of a junk in deep water where now is Pootung Point, and since E. A. Reynolds was arraigned before Sir Edmund Hornby for trying to extend his land there by planting piles and barrels to catch the mud. (Laughter.) What is more interesting—or interesting, at any rate, in a different way—is the change of thought implied since a high provincial official demurred to any measure of Conservancy on the ground that the Woosung Bar was a heaven-sent barrier against foreign ships.

UNREDEEMED PROMISES.

But if we turn from subsidiary agreements to treaties, I am afraid the record is blank. Mining regulations, judicial reforms, currency reforms and other nice things promised in the Mackay Treaty are still to seek. I am afraid that we have always been too ready to assume that when China has signed a diplomatic instrument it is all over. It seems sanguine, to say the least, to close the portfolio and trust to spontaneous evolution in the case of people who have a maxim that you should never refuse a request abruptly but should grant it in form though with no intention to do so in substance, saying: "Put him off till to-morrow, and then until another to-morrow, and thus you comfort his heart." There is a deal in the personal equation. Sherard Osborne used to say that if you wished to know how the mandarins would act under given conditions the best way was to reflect what an Englishman would do, and conclude that they would do the opposite. (Hear! and laughter.) One fundamental reform, for instance, contemplated by that Protocol of Peking was the transmutation of the Tsung-li Yamen into a Ministry of Foreign Affairs a l'Européenne and the adoption by the Court of European etiquette: An edict—immutable, of course—registered the purpose, noting especially the inconvenience of having at the Board men whose time was occupied in other State departments. Yet, with the exception of sitting (as Dr. Morrison has told us) at a rectangular instead of a round table the Waiwupu seems to be very much the Tsungli Yamen under another name, and Tang Shao-yi to be a greater pluralist than any who went before. (Cheers and laughter). Nor has the Emperor ever yet fulfilled the stipulation that he shall be present at banquets given to foreign Ministers. The Emperor of Japan entertained the Prince Tsai Tze at lunch; but the Waiwupu has, we are told, refused to suggest even that the Emperor of China should entertain Prince Fushimi. China pledged herself in 1902 "to provide for a uniform national coinage which shall be legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes, and other obligations throughout the Empire." At the close of 1906 she has not attempted even to secure the unity of coins issuing from the provincial mints. (Hear, hear.) These mints have launched millions of 10-cash pieces worth intrinsically about 5-cash, but the difference—the profit—is understood to have been spent largely on armament instead of constituting a reserve. We heard a good deal, recently, about a Kuping tael. Now we hear of a Kuping dollar, for the reason that Chang Chih-tung's ingenious attempt to solve the problem by starting a tael currency at Wuchang seems, in failing, to have brought a certain unpopularity on the tael. Gentlemen, currency experiments are not new in China. The curious in such matters may learn from Vissering's interesting treatise that she has gone through all the miseries incidental to defacement, debasement, and over-issue of paper money, time and again. After a certain number of these experiences she settled down on pure silver by weight, and it would not be surprising if that were the ultimate test of all these new coins. This is a prophecy which has the advantage of not requiring a definite period for fulfilment; so if it isn't verified in my time, I can die saying it will come true later. (Laughter.) We have another illustration of the personal equation in Manchuria, where China is assuming to dictate the terms on which she will receive back territory that was completely lost to her till Japan reconquered and offered to restore it. She will only give back Mukden, for instance, and other cities that she has engaged to open to foreign trade, on the understanding that foreigners are restricted to a small area outside the wall, and that their merchandise pays taxes at the city gate. One is reminded of the same contention 50 years ago at Canton, and of Mr. Alabaster's excursion with a small naval escort to settle precisely the same difficulty at Chao-chao. (Applause.) We have heard a good deal lately about Manchuria. Complaint was made that Japan was taking an unfair advantage of her position to push Japanese trade; but inquiry showed that insufficient allowance had been made for the occupation of railways in the withdrawal of immense bodies of troops with their stores and material, for the circumstances governing transition from military to civil administration and for the temporary lessening of purchasing power through the devastation incidental to war. The evacuation, by both armies, appears to be in course of rapid accomplishment. That the natural resources of Manchuria will permit a speedy recovery we need not doubt; and Japan has given an earnest of good faith in expediting the opening of Dalny to the commerce of the world. The complete opening of other doors depends chiefly on China and Russia—on the establishment of Chinese Custom houses, for instance, on the Russian frontier, and on the question whether they will consent to open the Manchurian rivers which they closed against the rest of the world by the Treaty of Aigun. Japan did not, unfortunately, see her way to stipulate for the opening of these great waterways to general commerce in the Treaty of Portsmouth; but she is pressing the point now, on the principle of the open door. If it were in European hands one would hardly be sanguine. Perhaps Japan may attain her purpose. (Cheers.)

PROSPECTS OF REFORM.

Well, gentlemen, if China's attitude in Manchuria seems to savour of the old exclusivism, the talk of the day in China is all of Reform. The native press cries for reform and decries foreigners with almost equal energy—the very journals which are under foreign, and especially under Japanese, protection showing the way. A leading Japanese paper, the *Jiji*, quotes a proverb about being bitten by one's own pet dog, and suggests that much harm is done by Chinese newspapers exercising a freedom of speech for which China is not prepared—(hear, hear); but that they have helped immensely to stir China out of her lethargy and to stimulate a desire for knowledge cannot be denied. Hardly have the members of the Commissions which have lately been visiting America and Europe returned to Peking than they are called into consultation; and we may feel a measure of personal interest in noting that Prince Tsai Tze, whom we had the honour of entertaining last April, has been foremost in condemning the indifference and selfishness of the great majority of the officials, and in advocating far-reaching reforms. (Applause.) As a result of these consultations a Constitution is promised—when the people are sufficiently enlightened; and committees have been appointed to devise measures of enlightenment and reform. The programme outlined in the Imperial edict looks exhaustive—on paper: we seem, indeed, to be reading a titular recapitulation of the Emperor's Reform Edicts of 1898. It has been welcomed by the people, and every well-wisher of China will hope earnestly that it may be carried into effect. (Applause.) First on the list is scheduled "reform of the educational system;" and public opinion (both foreign and Chinese) will, I think, endorse the allocation. But is the great bureaucracy which has been accustomed for centuries to batten on the people prepared to forego the exclusive privileges it has misused? Will it acquiesce in the foremost and most necessary reform of all—the substitution of permanent employment and regular salaries for the present system of three-year appointments with inadequate salaries and elastic pickings, which practically invites peculation? For it is, I think, the general opinion among those who are familiar with China that it is the resulting corruption which is largely responsible for the decay of public works and for the inefficient organisation that permits, say, piracy on the Canton River, salt smuggling on the Tahu, and the congregation of evil characters in the suburbs of Shanghai. The only effectual remedy for these evils lies in efficient administration, and efficient administration costs money which officials and subordinates alike need, under the present system, for themselves. I will not stay to ask *whether the Manchu pension list will be abolished*, or whether eunuchs will be abolished? for the reply to Duke Tsai Tze's representations on this head seems to be negative. Will taxation be regulated? Will yamên runners, who represent extortion and cruelty, be replaced by a proper force, and gaols be rebuilt on decent and sanitary principles? Or will all this be scheduled, only, and Young China be encouraged to encroach upon the Customs service and on the Administration of the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai, instead of being advised to study and copy them as models? (Applause.) Unquestionably a movement has been started—a movement educational and national—a movement whose effects can never be eradicated, even if it be checked. Railway projects are discussed with approval where, a generation ago, there would have been denunciation; municipal schemes are projected, though we hear little yet of fruition; the demand for education is pathetic, in view of the relative dearth of competent teachers; and one drastic change has been effected. The old system of examinations, which stereotyped a system of educations efficacious and respectworthy in the past, though inconsistent with modern requirements, has been abolished; and it remains for us to hope that that most difficult change will be followed by others, which appear to us equally difficult, in administrative methods. (Applause.) I have been indulging so freely in prophecy this evening that I am getting reckless. I venture to predict, further, that there is plenty of occupation still ahead for this Association, both on the political and social side. (Cheers and laughter.) It looks very much, indeed, as though the social question would soon become embarrassing; for the limit of expansion of the Whitehall Rooms had been reached. It is not, therefore, without legitimate expectation that I ask you to drink to its continued prosperity. (Loud applause.)

The toast was honoured amid cheering.

"OUR GUESTS."

Mr. Gershom Stewart, who was received with applause, on rising to propose "Our Guests," said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the toast which I have now the honour to propose to you requires little at my hands to ensure for it from my brother members a warm reception. I think perhaps the committee, in deputing to me the duty of proposing the guests of the evening, have desired to show that those feelings of hospitality for which these annual gatherings of old members are so justly distinguished, are shared to the full by members who, like myself, are still more closely wedded to the Flowery Land; and I can assure our guests that if to-night they had been guests of this Association either in Shanghai or in Hongkong they might not have had so good a dinner, but they would have had a very warm welcome. Speaking, therefore, for members of both East and West, I tender to our guests a true and hearty greeting, and they can carry away this assurance—that we view their presence to-night not only with pleasure, but as a great honour. (Cheers.) The source and spring of these annual gatherings naturally are of a social order, but the luminous review of the position in China which we have listened to with such interest from the chair, shows that they also have a more comprehensive scope. This is the most representative body of men in regard to China which can be gathered together in this country, and as people in this country are, I think, inclined to view things Chinese as a somewhat queer assortment, I feel that the searchlight of public curiosity tends somewhat to turn upon this annual dinner, that people may gain some knowledge upon questions they hear about outside, but upon which they have no definite means of gathering accurate knowledge. If that is so, and they look for facts they have them in the Chairman's speech—and I grieve to say that amongst those facts there are some very sad ones; and if they seek to know about people, it falls somewhat on the man who is proposing the guests to show how much we appreciate the good work done by many men in various walks of life, and also to especially welcome distinguished men who have come from afar with a record of work well done in the execution of their duty. We all of us know, only too well, the troublous times that have been passed through in China of late years, but British interests have emerged from those times healthy and vigorous. This, I think, is testimony to the good work which has been done by the officers whose duty it has been to safeguard those interests. (Cheers.) And in the first place I offer to the Right Hon. Sir Ernest Satow—(cheers)—our thanks and appreciation of the long record of distinguished service which he has rendered to his country in Siam, in Japan, and in the more difficult political atmosphere of Peking. In a long service such as that, it is natural that there may be times when he is not able to see eye to eye with certain sections of his compatriots, and I can see the difficulty a Minister must have in sometimes having to refuse his official support in a matter to which his personal sympathy may be freely given. We also are aware that the records of many a tough struggle lie guarded from the public eye upon the shelves of the Foreign Office. But we do know that his intimate knowledge of the language and customs of both China and Japan have been invaluable to England. (Cheers.) We can testify to his profound erudition, to his unfailing courtesy, and to his unrelaxing endeavours to promote the interests entrusted to his care. Speaking personally, I can remember the feelings of somewhat nervous apprehension with which I approached the domain of the British Legation in the spring of 1904, charged with a mission from the Hongkong branch of this Association, to interview the Minister on that well-worn and still unproductive but, according to the Chairman, more hopeful topic, the Kowloon and Canton railway. The sympathetic kindness with which I was received during one or two prolonged interviews has left upon my mind feelings both of gratitude and pleasure. It is my duty, in proposing "The Guests," to refer to the Imperial services of the Crown, and in doing so we who live on the little island turn with the feelings of old friends to His Majesty's Navy. The name I have to couple with this toast is that of Admiral Tracey. (Cheers.) He probably has never heard of an obscure individual like myself, but I well remember that when I first went to China he was captain of the *Audacious* and he used to make us all comfortable and feel that we were safe out there. It is said of men that by their works ye shall know them. Well, Admiral Tracey was in his early days in the Japanese Navy; I can say no higher praise of any naval officer than that. While speaking of the navy, I will ask your indulgence to express the regret I feel at the absence of Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, because I should have liked to testify in his presence to the confidence he engendered amongst his fellow-countrymen in China when, throughout the late war, he was in supreme command in Chinese waters. (Cheers.) We all knew that, had Great Britain been called upon to enter into that struggle, her interests could not have been in stronger or more thoroughly efficient hands. We are grateful to the Navy, and some philosopher has said that gratitude may be sometimes a lively expectation of more favours to come. I confess to a feeling of that sort when I ask Admiral Tracey, should the occasion present itself, to use his benevolent influence to see that our flag is kept in full evidence in the inland waters of China. If we do not show our flag there, others there are who are only too willing to fill our places. (Cheers.) With regard to the Army, it is most difficult for one just lately arrived home to know exactly where we are. (Laughter.) Some people say we have no army, and need conscription; others say that we are turning our country into an armed camp and object to a schoolboy being taught to use a rifle, holding apparently the opinion that it is an evil thing for a lad to learn how to defend his country. On these two schools of thought generally I offer no opinion, but between the two we are glad to see, when we look for it, the beaming and cheery countenance of our old friend "Tommy Atkins," and we know that he is led by a body of officers who are prepared to go anywhere, at any time, and never to draw back whatever the odds they may be called upon to face. But our Army is small. Its heart is in the right place, it cannot do impossibilities; and, touching the Army as it specially affects us in China, I venture to say, with all due respect to the distinguished member of the Imperial Defence Committee who is here present, that if it be true that China is becoming a serious military Power the question of holding our greatest outpost there with the slender garrison at present afforded to it may ere long have to be approached from an entirely different point of view. (Cheers.) I would ask Admiral Tracey, who is going to respond for both services, to assure the brother officers in the sister service who take any interest in our proceedings to-night, of our high appreciation. But I know, gentlemen, that among our guests we have members of the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, leading gentlemen from our sister Colony of Singapore, and many others, including members of that much-threatened body the Imperial Maritime Customs. May that body like many a threatened man, live long. (Cheers.) And last, but not least, we have as our guests several leading members of the great journalistic profession in this country. Upon them rests the all-important duty of educating and of interesting the public opinion of this country in the new problems and difficulties arising from an awakened China. The presence of all these interests at these tables to-night testifies that they view the Far Eastern question with attention. *The Times* with the services of its redoubtable Peking correspondent, and the special knowledge upon Far Eastern affairs enjoyed by Mr. Chirol—(cheers)—is in an exceptional position to form a comprehensive appreciation of the serious interests involved, and I hope and believe that all the leading papers in this country are anxious to treat this great Chinese question from an Imperial point of view, and not from any party standpoint. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, in my opinion, it is only by acting unitedly and in an enlightened way, all of us combined, that we can hope to maintain our position in face of the tortuous and dilatory diplomacy of China, and in face of the severe competition we are inevitably called upon to face. Those in the past who have travelled the same road have in their day settled many knotty problems, and when I look round these tables and see a body of gentlemen like the guests we have the honour of entertaining to-night, and know that there are others also who are unavoidably absent who are prepared to accord to this Association their advice and assistance then, gentlemen, I am content to feel that the present body of Englishmen connected with China can face with confidence the troubles and the problems of our own day and generation. (Cheers.) Mr. Chairman, and brother members of the China Association, I ask you to join me in drinking with the utmost cordiality to the health of our guests, and with that toast I specially couple the name of the Right Hon. Sir Ernest Satow and of Admiral Tracey. (Cheers.)

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISEMBARKATION.

11th inst.

The following are arrangements for the disembarkation of troops from the H.T. *Sicilia* if she arrives on the 13th instant:—

7 a.m. Lighter and coolies alongside for heavy baggage.

9 a.m. R.G.A. disembark with light baggage.

9.45 a.m. R.E. and details disembark with light baggage.

10.30 a.m. Married families disembark with light baggage.

Invalids:—Under arrangements to be made by P.M.O. Transport arrangements will be made to distribute baggage to Units from A.S.C. Pier.

A fatigue party of one N.C.O. and 6 men from the R.G.A. and R.E. will be detailed to parade at A.S.C. Pier at 9 a.m. to sort baggage, and a representative from each corps will also attend at this hour to assist. Should the H.T. *Sicilia* arrive before 12 noon to-morrow the following will be the arrangements for disembarkation.

Heavy baggage will be proceeded with at once.

Married families only with light baggage (for Kowloon) will disembark at 2 p.m. Representatives from Corps will be detailed to attend at Kowloon Police Pier to conduct married families to quarters on day of disembarkation.

THE LATE MR. E. R. BELILIOS' ESTATE.

The Hon. Emanuel Raphael Belilios, C.M.G., of Victoria, Hongkong, a merchant, for 18 years a member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, and formerly of Calcutta, who died on November 11, 1905, aged 69, left, exclusive of settled estate, property in Hongkong valued at £275,304, and personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £660. The testator bequeathed $12,000 (£1,362 10s.) to the official trustee of Hongkong to distribute the income annually at the cemetery where he may be buried on the anniversary of his death to the poor of such city, town, or place to which such cemetery may be attached, of all nationalities, sect, and religions, at his discretion, except that no person shall receive more than £20 in any one year. The testator was buried at Golder's green Cemetery, London, N.W. He directed his trustees to spend $3,000 in the purchase of a monument over his grave, such monument to be obtained from Florence. Failing issue to his sons, he left the residue of his property, which will apparently exceed £250,000, to his trustees for a Jewish college at Calcutta. Any income which might be left over after providing for the establishment and maintenance of the school is to be distributed annually amongst the poor of the Jewish community in the city of Calcutta.—*J. & C. Express.*

THE CENTRAL CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Executive Committee of the Central China Famine Relief Fund met at the offices of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ld., No. 12 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, at 10 a.m. Tuesday, December 4.

The following Members were present: Messrs. Chu Pao-san, Chun Nia-ching C. Montague Ede, and E. S. Little, Rev. Dr. J. R. Hykes, and the Secretaries, Shên Tun-ho and Dr. Gilbert Reid.

Mr. Sze Tsze-ying was invited to sit with the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ede, seconded by Shên Tun-ho, Mr. Ed. S. Little was elected as Chairman of the Committee. It was agreed that the secretaries elected for the General Committee act also as Secretaries of the Executive Committee. It was moved by Mr. Shên Tun-ho and seconded by Rev. Dr. Hykes that Mr. Sze Tsze-ying be requested to act as a member of the Committee. The motion was carried, and Mr. Sze expressed his willingness to do what he could to aid the work of the Committee. The Chinkiang Committee, already appointed, was invited to co-operate with the Shanghai Committee. It was agreed that all funds be deposited at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in the name of "The Central China Famine Relief Fund."

On the motion of Mr. Little, seconded by Mr. Shên Tun-ho, it was agreed that all moneys, articles, etc., received by the Committee be signed for by both the foreign and Chinese Treasurers of the Relief Fund. The members approved that the name of all contributors be printed in both the foreign and Chinese Press; also that all payments must be first authorized by the Executive Committee. It was moved and carried that all proceedings of the Committee shall be made public in the foreign and Chinese Press.

It was moved by Mr. Shên Tun-ho and seconded by Mr. Sze Tsze-ying and carried unanimously that Mr. Jen Fung-sing be invited to join the Committee. On the motion of Dr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Chu Pao-san, Mr. Wu Tsze-an was invited to join the Committee as representative of H. E. Sheng Kung-pao.

It was agreed that letters be sent to all missionaries residing in the famine region, requesting them to send reports, and to co-operate in the distribution of funds. It was also moved that the gentry in the same region be addressed on the same matter that they and the missionaries might be able to co-operate in the work of distribution of relief funds.

It was moved and carried that all the Consuls-General in Shanghai be addressed with reference to sending telegrams to the home Governments concerning the need of financial assistance. It was also agreed that a telegram be sent to the Lord Mayor of London, to the American Asiatic Association in New York, to Dr. Knappe in Berlin, to the Press Syndicate in Paris, and to the Governors of Hongkong and and Singapore. The Committee requested the President and Vice-President of the General Committee to send telegrams to the Viceroys and Governors in China and to the Chinese Ministers abroad.

The Committee requested that Mr. Shên Tun-ho communicate with the Chairman of the International Red Cross Society with reference to transferring the funds retained by the Committee of that Society to the Executive Committee of the Central China Famine Relief Fund.

It was agreed that letters be sent to the Editors of the local newspapers with the request that they open subscription lists and continue to bring the matter to the attention of the public. It was agreed that the President and Vice-President of the General Committee communicate with the Chinese Imperial Telegraph Company to transmit telegrams free and with the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. to give free pass to all those who may be engaged in the work of this Society, and that the Chairman of the Executive Committee communicate with the foreign steamship companies for the same purpose.

It was moved and carried that a representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and of Butterfield & Swire be invited to join this Committee.

The Committee accepted with thanks the sum of $1,500 collected by Mr. Chun Nia-ching from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Butterfield & Swire, and E. D. Sassoon & Co.

It was agreed that copies of the Minutes of Executive Committee should be sent to each of the members of the General Committee for his information. The foreign and Chinese Secretaries were appointed to draw up an appeal both in Chinese and English.

The form of the telegram to be sent to the Lord Mayor of London was read over and generally approved, the exact wording being left to the discretion of the Chairman after consultation with H. B. M.'s Consul-General. It was moved that a somewhat similar telegram be addressed to President Roosevelt.

On motion of Mr. Shen Tun-ho, seconded by Mr. Tsze-ying, the Chairman was requested to proceed to Nanking to confer with the Viceroy concerning the raising and distribution of famine relief funds.

The committee adjourned at 12 o'clock.—*N. C. D. News.*

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Executive Committee of the Central China Famine Relief Fund issues the following appeal to the public:—

Reports from Europeans and Americans living in Northern Kiangsu as well as official dispatches have come to hand, giving news of existing and ever-increasing sufferings of several millions of starving Chinese. These documents make no attempt to describe fully the terrible reality of the situation; much is left to our own imagination. If the impression made on us, who live only a few hundred miles from the scene of misery is slight, how much less can an impression be made on people in the homelands. One shrinks from picturing the real condition of the people. The suffering began with the floods of last summer, and cannot possibly end till the harvests of next summer. Hsüchoufu, Huaianfu and Haichou in northern Kiangsu (spoken of as Kiangpeh) are in greatest destitution. Other districts in the provinces of Honan and Anhui are also affected. When 10,000,000 of people have been estimated to be in extreme destitute condition the scene becomes appalling. Several millions are not only destitute, but on the verge of starvation and this is so for not only a day, but will continue for several months still to come. The large portion are also without sufficient clothing for the cold winter days.

Local gentry in Shanghai have already advanced some Tls. 200,000 and sent it forward to districts of Kiangsu. The Chinese Government has also provided several hundred thousands of taels (one statement is Tls. 300,000) with Tsingkiangpu as distributing centre. General Yin Chang, late Minister to Germany, is the most responsible agent of the government in the distribution. The missionaries, living among the people and witnessing the distress, are in a position, by co-operation with the local gentry, to organize other distributing centres.

It is hoped, if funds are sufficient, to give relief not only to the actually starving, but to the same persons until the time of the next harvest. In aid promised by trustworthy Chinese in facilitating the distribution of food and money and in transporting rice, flour, millet, kaoliang and other articles of food into the famine region are indispensable to the execution of the gigantic task that is ahead of us all. What the Executive Committee can do, will be done gladly, but in only a slight degree can it represent the many who contribute the funds and are equally anxious to save the lives of the famishing. The chief task of the Committee will be to act as forwarding agent to those whom it can trust, and to devise such measures as will prevent any dishonesty in the distribution. By seeking, at the outset, the aid of public-spirited Chinese, the work of famine relief will be facilitated, and many obstacles that connect themselves with all forms of Charity will, it is hoped, be overcome. It is well to bear in mind that among the Chinese there are to be found men of as large generosity as others in Christian lands. The co-operation of such is solicited. The Chinese Government is also responsible (and this responsibility is being realized) for preserving the lives of its own people. But this present distress is not only unprecedented for nearly two decades, but follows fast after the floods in Hunan and Northern Chekiang and the sorrows that befell the people of Manchuria after the Russo-Japanese war. For this reason efforts are now put forth to secure prompt additional aid from foreign nations and individual foreigners and Chinese in Shanghai and other cities blessed with abundance. To feelings of humanity alone is this appeal made.

Contributions may be paid to the Hongkong Bank to the name of "Central China Famine Relief Fund" or to the Treasurers Mr. C. Montague Ede, 4 Jinkee Road, or Mr. Chu Pao-san, 13, Foochow Road. Receipts will signed by both Treasurers.

GILBERT REID } Hon. Secs.
SHAN TUN-HO }

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1907.

Following is the programme of the races to be held next February:

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, 19th February, 1907.

1.—THE WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES.—Value $250. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For China Ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. Half a Mile.

2.—THE VICTORIA STAKES.—Value $500. Second to receive $100 and third $50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bond fide* griffins on date of entry allowed 5 lb., subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907 allowed 10 lb. Entrance $10. One Mile.

3.—THE VALLEY STAKES.—A sweepstakes of $10 each with $300 added. Winner to receive 70 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; and third 10 per cent. For China Ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907. Weight for inches as per scale. Three quarters of a Mile.

4.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Value $5 o. Second to receive $150; and third $50. For China Ponies, *bond fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907 allowed 7 lb. Entrance $10. Three quarters of a Mile.

5.—THE FOOCHOW CUP.—Value $300. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies who have run at any previous meeting and not won a race and griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907 allowed 7 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10, Two Miles.

6.—THE TRIAL PLATE.—Value $500. Second to receive $150; and third $50. For China Ponies, *bond fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907 allowed 7 lb. Winner of the Maiden Stakes 7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. From the two mile post once round and in.

7.—THE GARRISON CUP.—Presented by the Officers of the Garrison. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at previous meetings barred. Previous winners at this meeting 7 lb. extra. Jocks who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. One mile.

8.—THE LUSITANO CUP.—Presented by the members of the Club Lusitano. For China ponies, *bond fide* griffins on date of entry. Second to receive $100; and third $50. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907 allowed 7 lb. Previous winners 7 lb. extra. Entrance $10. One mile.

9.—THE HONGKONG CLUB CUP.—Presented by the members of the Hongkong Club. Second to receive $150; and third $50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907 allowed 10 lb. Previous winners at this meeting 5 lb. extra. Entrance $15. One mile and a half.

10.—THE RACING STAKES.—Value $400. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners barred. Unplaced runners and Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance $10. Five furlongs.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 20th February, 1907.

1.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value $300. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts previous winners barred. Entrance $10. Once Round.

2.—THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Value $1,000. Presented by the Bankers and Exchange Brokers of Hongkong. Second to receive $150; and third $50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners at this meeting of the race 7 lb. extra; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907 allowed 10 lb. Unplaced runners allowed 5 lb. Entrance $15. From the two mile post once round and in.

3.—THE HONGKONG DERBY.—A Sweepstakes of $20 each with $1,500 added. (Half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing entries.) For China Ponies, *bond fide* griffins on date of entry. First pony to receive 70 per cent.; second 20 per cent; and third 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale one mile and a half. (Nominations to close to the Clerk of the Course at the Hongkong Club House on Saturday, 5th January, 1907.)

4.—THE GERMAN CUP.—Presented by members of the Club Germania. Second to receive $150; and third $50. For China Ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $10. One Mile and a quarter.

5.—THE GOLD COAST CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners at this meeting of one race 7 lb. extra; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of seasons 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 allowed 10 lb. Entrance $10. Five Furlongs.

6.—THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Value £50. Presented. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For griffins on date of entry and Ponies that have never won a race. Subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907 allowed 5 lb. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winner barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lb Entrance $10, One Mile.

7.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value one hundred guineas. For China Ponies. A forced entry of $10 each, but optional to China Ponies subscription griffins of this or previous seasons. Weight for inches as per scale. To be won two years consecutively by a Pony or Ponies the *bond fide* property of the same owner or owners. Winner to receive $300 and 70 per cent., second $100 and 20 per cent., and third $10 and 10 per cent. of the entrance fees until the Cup is finally won, when the second Pony will receive 75 per cent. and third Pony 25 per cent of the entrance fees. One Mile and three quarters.

8.—THE NAVY CUP.—Presented by the Officers of His Majesty's Fleet. Second to receive $150; and third $50. For China ponies subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 10 lb. extra. Other winners 7 lb. extra. Entrance $10. From the two mile post once round and in.

9.—THE PARSEE CUP.—Presented by the Parsee Community. Value $350. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For China ponies *bond fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this meeting 7 lb. extra; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Unplaced runners allowed 3 lb. Entrance $10. One mile and a quarter.

10.—THE GYMKHANA CLUB CUP.—Value £50. Presented by the members of the Gymkhana Club. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For all China ponies that have been entered at any Gymkhana meeting or meetings of the season 1906, and subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907. Weight 10 st. 8lb. Winners of any race other than races confined to subscription griffins 7 lb. extra; of a subscription griffins race 2 lb. extra. Subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907 allowed 7 lb. Previous winners at this meeting barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. Three quarters of a mile.

THIRD DAY

Thursday, 21st February, 1907.

1.—THE BIRTHDAY CUP.—Presented by Mr. A. Babington. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For China Ponies, *bond fide* griffins on date of entry. Winners of one race 5 lb. extra; of two or more races 10 lb. extra Subscription griffins non-winners allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. Three-quarters of a mile.

2.—THE GREAT SOUTHERN STAKES.—Value $500. Second to receive $150; and third $50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners at this meeting of one race 7 lb. extra; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Unplaced runners allowed 3 lb.; griffins allowed 5 lb.; subscription griffins of seasons 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 allowed 10 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entrance $10. One mile.

3.—THE HONGKONG STAKES.—Value $500. Second to receive $150; and third $50. A forced entry for China Ponies subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 7 lb. extra; non-winners placed pony allowed 3 lb. Unplaced runners allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. One mile and a half.

4.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Presented. Second to receive $150; and third $50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting other than subscription griffins 5 lb. extra. Unplaced runners and Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance $10. Once round.

5.—THE FLYAWAY STAKES.—Value $400. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For China Ponies *bond fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as pe scale. Winners of one race 5 lb. extra: of two races 7 lb. extra; and of three or more races 10 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a wining mount allowed 5 lb. Entrance $10. Seven furlongs.

6.—THE PHAETHON STAKES.—Handicap. Value $400. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For China Ponies entered at any Gymkhana meeting or meetings of the season 1906, and griffins on date of entry. Previous winners and non-starters at this meeting barred. Entrance $10. One Mile and a quarter.

7.—THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For China Ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners of one race 7 lb extra; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Unplaced runners allowed 3 lb. Entrance $10. One Mile.

8.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of $10 each with $200 added. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For China Ponies that have run and not won at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lb. Three quarters of a Mile

9.—THE CHAMPION STAKES.—With $600 added. Second to receive $200; and third $100. For China Ponies, winners at this meeting only. A forced entry. Entrance $20. Winners of two races $30; of three or more races $50 Weight for inches as per scale. One Mile and a quarter.

10.—THE NIL DESPERANDUM STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of $5 with $300 added. Second to receive $100; and third $50. For China Ponies. subscription griffins of this season 1906-1907 that have run and not won at this meeting Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lb. Five Furlongs.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 8th December.

The Likin Office has submitted the half yearly report on the collection of likin at Canton and other places, for the first half of the current year, to H.E. the Viceroy. The amount collected is stated at Taels 939,213, in addition to Taels 35,649 being likin dues on salt.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Viceroy to-day proceeded to Honam to visit the Government Cement Works, and afterwards proceeded to inspect the Canton Government Paper Manufactory and other Government establishments.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.

It is reported that the Ministry of Posts and Communication has decided to appoint a Commissioner to each province of the Empire, to manage all affairs pertaining to shipping, railway, telegraphs and posts.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

Yesterday the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. F. J. Mayers, Captain Myhre, Deputy Coast Inspector, and others, proceeded to call on H.E. the Viceroy, who had a conversation with these gentlemen on Customs and other affairs, for some time.

MINING PROSPECTS.

Mr. Chang Pat Sze, the ex-minister of the Ministry of Railway and Mining, has been permitted by H.E. the Viceroy to proceed to Lienchow and Chinchow to investigate the mining prospects of those places, with a view to opening Government mines. The Sin Hau Kuk (Reorganisation Department) has placed a steam launch at Mr. Chang's disposal and it is expected that this gentleman will soon proceed on his tour of investigation.

A PROPOSED OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

H.E. the Viceroy earnestly desires to publish a Government journal in Canton, and has ordered a weiyuan to make all the necessary arrangement, with a view to an early issue of a newspaper under the management of officials.

CHANG TO CHAI.

On account of the many complaints made by shareholders against him, President Chang To Chai, of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, left Canton for Macao, where his home is situated, stating that he has left for the purpose of selecting a site for the tomb of his deceased mother.

THE BUND.

The bund along the river front is now rapidly approaching completion and will be soon availed of. The only defect is that at present there are not enough wharves for the numerous steamers that ply up and down this river.

BOYCOTT ASSOCIATION.

Canton, 10th December.

The second meeting of the Boycott Association was held at the Kwongchai Hospital, yesterday afternoon, and lasted from one to five o'clock. Mr. Ma Tat Son was voted to the chair. The following resolutions were passed: (1) That the association supply $400 as expenses for Messrs. Pun and Ha to proceed to Japan to obtain an industrial education for a period of four years; (2) That $3,200 be set aside as expenses for the two gentlemen; (3) That upon completion of their course of study, Messrs. Pun and Ha are to place their services at the disposal of the association in a way to be decided hereafter; (4) To grant an allowance of $20 a month to the family of the late Fung Ha Wai, as long as the association exists; (5) That the remains of the late Fung Ha Wai be buried in Canton, instead of in his native district; (6) The following officers were elected:—Mr. Ma Tat Son, president; Mr. Tang, treasurer; Mr. Lo, superintendent; Mr. Tam, secretary, and six other members of the committee.

A PETTY THIEF.

Ng A-chang, who stole certain articles from the British Consulate, and who was arrested and handed over to Captain Young, was sent up for trial before the Namhoi Magistrate. Having admitted the offence, he was committed to be sent to the industrial school, in connection with the Namhoi Prison.

THE CANTON WATER-WORKS.

The Provincial Treasurer, who was the president of the Canton Water-works, owing to pressure of business, was obliged to hand in his resignation. Taotai Chun has been appointed to take over charge of the affairs of the water-works from the 4th of this month.

KWONGCHOW PREFECT.

Canton, 11th December.

The Prefect of Kwongchow, Chan Mong Tseng, has resigned from his post and H.E. the Viceroy has appointed Chai Wai Tung to take up the position temporarily.

LIENCHAU CLAIM.

H.E. Viceroy Chow has received instructions from the Waiwupu at Peking, stating that the Board has arrived at a settlement with the American Minister in regard to the Lienchau Missionary Riot. The Board has decided to award 50,000 taels' compensation to the aggrieved party and has requested the Viceroy to make the necessary arrangements for the immediate payment.

CONSULAR VISIT.

H.E. Viceroy Chow Fu will receive the Consul-General for Holland, to-morrow, at his yamen.

RIFLES FOR CANTON.

The Sin Hau Kuk, by order of ex-Viceroy Shum, a short time back, ordered some 100,000 Mauser rifles from a foreign firm, through Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., and now these rifles are said to have arrived in Hongkong. The firm has written to the department asking them to issue the necessary permits for landing these rifles without delay.

SCHOOL SPORTS.

Yesterday a meeting of the different schools and colleges of Canton was called at the Hoi Tong Monastery at Honam, for the purpose of making arrangement to hold another school sports meeting, on similar lines to the one held here last year.

FOREIGN GUNS FOR CHINESE GUNBOATS.

Canton, 12th December.

A certain foreign firm offered a quick-firing gun of a certain make, the cost of which is about $600 gold apiece, to H.E. the Viceroy for trial. Yesterday the trial took place on the Northern Parade Ground, and it proved very satisfactory. It is reported that H.E. the Viceroy intends to introduce this type of gun on board the gunboats.

RAILWAY BUREAU ESTABLISHED.

H.E. the Viceroy has established a railway bureau in close proximity to the old Governor's yamen, for the purpose of offering protection to, and settling all railway affairs in connection with, the Yuet-han Railway Company. H.E. has appointed the Provincial Treasurer as president and Taotai Sum Tung as the vice-president of this bureau. This office was opened to attend to business yesterday.

LEAD MINES IN KWANGSI.

Yesterday an official named Wu Shiu Yuen petitioned the Viceroy, applying for the right to work certain lead mines in different parts of Kwangsi, the products from which he proposes to send to foreign countries to be refined. H.E. the Viceroy has replied to the petition inquiring if he is really going to open these mines himself or whether he is only applying for the privilege on behalf of some foreigners to work the mines, and stating that he will write to the Mining Department of Kwangsi to make further inquiries.

FIRE AT CANTON.

A slight fire occurred last evening about 9 o'clock at Taj-Ping Street, near the Tai-Ping City Gates, but it was got under control before much damage was done.

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The industrial institution in connection with the Namhoi and Pun Yu Prisons has been found too small to accommodate all the prisoners, so the Namhoi Magistrate has selected two more sites on which to build similar institutions and has called for tenders for the erection of these buildings. The Namhoi and Pun Yu Magistrates now petition the Viceroy upon the facts of the case, informing H.E that the tender has been accepted at taels 22,065,252 and requesting the Viceroy to make arrangements to provide the necessary funds.

Canton, 13th December.

As a sequel to actions taken by the Central Government at Peking for the suppression of the opium evil, the local authorities have been, for some time past, making investigations as to the actual number of opium divans now established in Canton. Now the number is ascertained to be three hundred and seventy-nine. Henceforth opening of new establishments of this kind will be strictly prohibited and the authorities proposes to gradually reduce the number of divans day by day.

One of the employés of Hung An Kee, a local agent for several Hongkong native papers, was arrested a short time ago, for bringing newspapers from Hongkong, on which no postage had been paid. The man was bailed out on a surety of $100 and it is now reported that this man has been fined $40, for the offence.

Yesterday, H.E. the Viceroy issued instructions to Admiral Li, to assemble all gunboats, Government patrol launches and others at Whampoa, for the purpose of having them examined by the German superintendent of the Kiangnan Docks, who is at present in Canton.

THE YUET-HAN RAILWAY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO BE PREPARED.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 8th December.

On Thursday last, the 6th inst., the heads of the nine charitable societies in Canton held a meeting among themselves in the office of the Yuet-han Railway Co., Ld., and at that meeting they prepared a statement of accounts as regards the disposition of the money received on behalf of the Company as the first call of capital of $1 per share. This statement was prepared in readiness to lay before the shareholders at a general meeting to be held on the 14th inst. H.E. Viceroy Chow Fu has appointed Taotai Sum Tung to be auditor for the Company and he will audit this statement of accounts, and certify as to its correctness.

CHANG WILL NOT RETURN.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 12th December.

The following telegram has been received here from Chang To Chai, ex-president of the Yuet-han Railway Company Ld., who is now in Macao:—To the Directors and Shareholders of the Yuet-han Railway Company, Ld., Canton. I have received all your letters and telegrams sent to me here. As my reasons for resigning the appointment of president of your company have been very fully explained in the Press of South China, I need not repeat them here. My age is very great, while my knowledge of the affairs of the Company is very limited. Since I have been in Macao I have been unwell, but if my health improves at an early date I will return to Canton, where I will undertake to help you to choose a president and vice-president, and also to fix up the statement of accounts. I will not undertake to attend to or help in any other business of the company. I hope you will all agree to this, and if so please wire me when convenient.

UNRECOVERABLE LOANS.

It is stated that H.E. Chow Fu has informed the shareholders of the Yuet-han Railway Company, that in the event of any money, advanced as loans out of the funds of the Company, being unrecoverable from the person to whom it was lent, it will be made good by the person of the Society through whom the loan was negotiated. The shareholders were very pleased to hear this, and hoped that no further difficulties would arise.

H.E. CHOW FU

AND THE VERNACULAR PAPERS.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 13th December.

H.E. Chow Fu has been a close reader of the vernacular papers published in Southern China and Hongkong, ever since he arrived in Canton. His studies of the contents of Hongkong vernacular papers have now led H.E. to prohibit their importation into Canton, as he finds that some of the latter are writing in very strong terms against the Cantonese Government. With this end in view H.E. Chow Fu has sent despatches to the Postal Commissioner and the Commissioner of Customs at Canton in which H.E. stated that he thought it would be better to stop their admission into Canton, and H.E. requested those officials to keep a very sharp lookout against their entry. H.E. furthermore said than anyone bringing the proscribed papers into Canton through the private postal hongs, such as the Hung An Kee, or other firms, should be arrested and heavily fined. If the persons so fined were unable or unwilling to pay the fines imposed they must be imprisoned as an alternative. H.E. Chow Fu urgently asked the Commissioners mentioned to co-operate with him in stopping the importation of the forbidden journals.

NEW POSTAL CHARGE.

On and from the 1st January, 1907, all the Chinese papers in Canton will have to pay a fee of 2 cash each paper which they deliver to their subscribers by means of their own messengers. For that reason, and to cover themselves, the papers in question have decided to charge their subscribers, from that date, an extra five cents monthly.

NEWSPAPER REGULATIONS

IN CANTON.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 11th December.

On Sunday last, the 9th inst., the managers of the several vernacular papers published in Canton held a meeting in order to consider the best means of inducing the postal authorities to cancel the new regulation, which has lately come into force, regarding the stamping of all newspapers sent to subscribers outside of Canton, and the delivery of the same by carriers of the Imperial Post Office. At that meeting they agreed to call upon the Commissioner of Posts on the following day, to lay the matter before him. Accordingly on Monday, the 10th inst., they paid an official visit to the Commissioner and asked him to cancel the regulation mentioned as it was a great hardship on them. After hearing what they had to say, the Commissioner said that in enforcing the new regulation he was only obeying the instructions of the Ministry of Posts, and he could not cancel it. But as regarded papers for subscribers in the country, he would order that they might be carried as before, unstamped and by private messengers. All papers, however, for out-ports must be stamped, and must be carried through the proper channel—the Imperial Post Office. The deputation thereupon thanked the Commissioner and withdrew, returning to their respective offices.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

ECONOMICAL ESTIMATES.

In framing the Budget for next year Marquis Saionji and Dr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, are studiously avoiding any policy involving the issue of bonds or increase of taxation. The course of the Government, it is stated, is backed by Count Inouye, who is keenly interested in the financial question. The Count advocates the meeting of a deficit next year by drawing a surplus for the present year, but holds that this policy should not be persisted in, but be discontinued after next year. Financial affairs should then be balanced by effecting sweeping administrative reforms and largely curtailing national expenditure, or by issuing more bonds.

The Ministry is said to disagree with this view; and Marquis Saionji is considerably perplexed in drawing up his speech to be delivered in the coming session of the Diet, defining Japan's future financial policy.

We, *Japan Chronicle*, learn from vernacular contemporaries that the difference between the Finance Department and the War Office on the Army Estimates has been compromised, both sides having agreed to reconsider their views. The War Office has formulated a new scheme for the extension of the Army, which it is believed will be submitted to the decision of the Council of the Elder-Statesmen.

The Finance Minister is stated to have addressed a representation to the Premier, opposing the new scheme proposed by the War Office.

YOKOHAMA DOCK COMPANY.

PROSPERITY OF BUSINESS.

INCREASE OF FOREIGN INVESTORS.

During 1904 and 1905, while the war was in progress, the business of the Yokohama Dock Company was adversely affected owing to the fact that the ships chartered by the Government were mostly attracted to the Kwansai district. During the second half of 1904 only eleven Japanese and thirty-two foreign vessels were docked, the majority of the latter being those which were chartered for the coasting trade. With the assurance of peace, during the second half of 1905, matters began to improve, and for the first six months of the current year a very satisfactory result was obtained. During the period 70 ships, with a total tonnage of 239,866, were docked, against 46 ships, 138,202 tons, in the corresponding period of last year. The receipts and expenditure as compared with the preceding period are follows:—

RECEIPTS.

	1st half 1906.	2nd half 1905.
Docking and other receipts	Y924,063	Y713,922
Interests	7,143	5,586
Sundry receipts	7,083	10,962
	Y938,289	Y730,470

EXPENDITURE.

Taxes and imposts	Y 22,678	Y 22,123
Business expenses	670,778	506,324
Repairs	783	800
Depreciation of property and loss	40,050	30,152
	Y734,289	Y559,499
Profit	203,998	171,070

As shown above, the profit of the first six months of this year showed an increase of over Y30,000 over that of the second half of 1905. The distribution of the profit for the respective periods was as under:—

	1st half 1906.	2nd half 1905.
Profit	Y203,998	Y171,070
Brought over	28,090	21,325
	Y232,089	Y192,395
Legal reserve	21,000	17,292
Special reserve	35,000	28,213
Dividend (10 per cent.)	99,000	99,000
Special div. (5 per cent.)	51,000	19,800 (2 p. c.)
Carried forward	26,087	28,090

The net profit from the docking department during the first half of this year only amounted to Y61,794, whereas that from the iron works department totalled Y142,204. From this circumstance it will be seen that the company usually derives the greater part of the profit from the iron works departments. A remarkable feature of the company's business is that the holdings of foreigners are gradually increasing, as will be gathered from the following figures:—

SHARES IN POSSESSION.

	Japanese.	Foreign.	Total.
1st half 1906	53,994	6,006	60,000
2nd half 1905	54,851	5,149	60,000

The inclusion of such a large number of foreigners amongst its shareholders seems proof of the confidence placed amongst foreigners in the company. The Yokohama Dock Company has now under project the construction of No. 3 dock, and if this proposal is carried out and completed it should materially enlarge the scope of its business.—*Japan Chronicle.*

JAPANESE STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

INCREASING FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE.

The foreign services of Japanese steamers owned by private individuals are steadily increasing, and at present about a dozen of such steamers are plying between the various ports in the direction of Hongkong, Java, and the South Seas. The "Shinshu-maru," owned by Mr. Kishimoto, the "Takao-maru," owned by Mr. Hiromi, and the "Hokuto-maru," the property of Mr. Itoya, are among the number trading to the south. Mr. Fujino has opened a service to Rangoon with the "Banri-maru," a steamer of 3,300 tons. Some other steamship-owners have under consideration a scheme to open a regular service to Singapore. As regards services to America, two or three steamers were recently sent with emigrants, but the "Goto-maru," owned by Mr. Hiromi, which left Japan for Portland, was the first cargo boat among the private steamers to proceed to America. Mr. Hiromi is preparing to dispatch the "Edo-maru" for Seattle with a cargo of sulphur and general merchandise. The steamer is expected to sail from Kobe on the 10th instant, to be followed by the "Yawata-maru." The "Fukui-maru," owned by Mr. Ukon, was leaving Muroran on about the 10th instant for San Francisco with a cargo of railway sleepers and sulphur. The two last-named steamers are to bring back flour.—*Japan Chronicle.*

THE FLEET AT SINGAPORE.

SQUADRON ARRIVES.

Shortly after eight o'clock yesterday morning, reports the *Singapore Free Press* of 7th inst. four British warships were signalled from the eastward and at 9 o'clock they steamed in in column and anchored in the man-of-war anchorage. The vessels proved to be the *King Alfred*, *Diadem*, *Monmouth* and *Astraea*, the former flying the admiral's flag. Captain Grover, Naval Intelligence Officer, went off to the vessels immediately they anchored. As stated in yesterday's issue the squadron remains here till the 11th, in the interim the cruiser of the County class visiting Malacca, Port Swettenham, the Dindings and Penang. The other three ships visit Batavia from where the *Diadem* will be detached to visit several Dutch ports, whilst the *Astraea* goes to Christmas Island and the Cocos Islands. The conference of the "Three Admirals" does not take place till well into January.

The Fleet has just come down from Manila, where it arrived on Nov. 27th. At the time the American squadron of cruisers was also lying off Manila and the men of the two fleets on liberty fraternised to a warm extent, according to the Manila papers. "Trolley parties" which seem to be tramway picnics with sometimes as many as six tramcars each with cigars and a keg of beer on the platform were a great feature, and the Manila Orpheum was practically taken charge of by the genial tars. The American men-of-war's men apparently divided up the programme, for the *Pennsylvania* men ran the Music Hall show and the free kegs of beer. The American sailors spoke warmly of the time they had in Gibraltar and determined to make acquaintance with Admiral Moore's men.

CENTRAL CHINA FAMINE.

THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

The *N. C. D. News* of 8th inst. says:—Telegrams were sent yesterday afternoon to all the missionaries in the famine-stricken area asking them to telegraph down for the information of the Relief Committee and the public certain facts in connexion with the districts. The missionaries are asked to state as nearly as possible how many sufferers are likely to need relief and for how long; also the conditions of the crops and the prospects of new planting; the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration has consented to send these and the reply telegrams free of charge.

By courtesy of the Great Northern Telegraph Company free telegrams of appeal were also dispatched to the Mayors of Paris and Berlin. The telegrams to London quoted in our yesterday's issue were sent free of charge by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and those to America by the Commercial Pacific Telegraph Company.

The Committee has also received the promise of a very useful assistance from the Chinese Imperial Post Office, through M. Galembert, the Postmaster at Shanghai. Letters and circular referring to the Famine Relief will be ranked for delivery in Shanghai and it is hoped that the concession will also be extended to include places in the interior.

Mr. W. F. Inglis of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. and Mr. H. W. Robertson of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have joined the Executive Committee.

The Roman Catholic Missionaries in North Kiangsu were among the first to draw the attention of foreigners to the alarming condition of the populace there. They have continued to send down to Shanghai news of the devastation caused by the famine and failure of the crops, and they have promised every cooperation in distributing relief. Mr. Montague Ede, Hon. Treasurer of the Committee, will meet Bishop Paris this morning for the arrangement of details.

Mr. E. S. Little, Chairman of the Executive Committee, left for Nanking by the I.-C. S. Loongwo last night in order to interview Viceroy Tung Fang and discuss with His Excellency the best means of using such foreign funds as may be collected.

Arrangements are being made in Shanghai for a systematic canvass of Chinese residents as well as of foreigners on behalf of the fund.

WHAT THE CHINESE HAVE DONE.

Although foreigners have only now taken up the work of relief in earnest, the local Chinese officials and gentry have been concerned for some time about the distress and have given much practical aid already. Mr. Shên Tun-ho, who is one of the joint hon. secretaries of the fund with Dr. Gilbert Reid, yesterday gave some interesting facts to our representative. These statements speak for themselves and indicate that the Chinese regard the famine as a very bad one, far worse than those caused by the failures of crop which occur in some part of the Empire every year.

Two months ago, while H. E. Chow Fu was still Viceroy at Nanking, news of the distress was such that the Viceroy addressed the Throne and by Imperial Rescript Kuping Tls 100,000 were given by their Majesties for relief work. Later H. E. Tuan Fang, the present Viceroy, memorialized jointly with Governor Chên Kuei-ling of Kiangsu, asking that tribute rice to the amount for 100,000 or 150,000 piculs, destined for Peking, may be sold instead at Soochow and the proceeds devoted to relief. This has not yet been sanctioned, but if it is granted, as is likely, another Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 450,000, according to the amount sold, would be available. By order of Viceroy Chow Fu the Salt Commissioners at Yangchou have appropriated Tls. 100,000 from their revenue for relief. Official telegrams were also addressed by the Viceroy at Nanking to every Viceroy and Governor throughout the country. In response Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai has sent down Tls. 40,000 and the Governor of Shantung Tls. 10,000. Other amounts have been promised, but, confining the figures to sums already received, the official and provincial grants to date amount to Tls. 250,000.

Apart from the official grants other large sums have been contributed in response to an appeal by H. E. Sheng Kungpao, Treaty Commissioner at Shanghai, who issued a lengthy and very definite statement in Chinese concerning the distress a month ago. This statement has not received very lengthy attention in the native papers of Shanghai, and the argument has been used that the conditions of trade have been so poor here lately that an extensive appeal might not be adequately supported. That this is not the case, however, has been proved by the fact that with very little booming a Committee of Chinese has raised in Shanghai alone Tls. 200,000, which has been sent already to the district for distribution. The Governor-General of Mukden, H.E. Chao Erh-sên, has also sent Tls. 5,000 and the Governor of Shantung Tls. 5,000 supplementary to the grants from the provincial treasury already mentioned.

Speaking of the famine itself, Taotai Shên Tun-ho said that while it might not attain the proportions of the great Shansi famine, which remains yet in the popular imagination as a period of horror, the acuteness of the distress in North Kiangsu was growing daily. A telegram from Yishuhsien received yesterday stated that 4,000 refugees had arrived there from over the Honan border, showing that the want had spread to that province also. The magistrate of the city had wired to the Governor at Soochow, fearing that grave disorders may break out among the starving people. The latest news received by H.E. Sheng Kungpao gave an estimate of a million people actually starving in the three prefectures of Hualanfu, Haichow and Hsüchoufu. From Suchien came reports that there had been cases even of cannibalism. Throughout the area of North Kiangsu many square miles were still under water, and where the floods had subsided the fields were frequently too wet to plant with fresh seeds. For neglecting to report the extent of the distress to his superiors, Taotai Ting Tao-yuan has been summarily dismissed from his post at Hualanfu and Taotai Yang Wen-ling has been appointed to fill the post.

REFUGEES AT WOOSUNG.

The following is an interesting letter from Woosung, received by Mr. H. E. Hobson, Commissioner of Customs, and relating to the refugees at Woosung:—

Dear Sir,—Beggars—no, refugees, have appeared at Woosung. Ten days ago, I accidentally dropped into a group of some 50 of them—the queerest looking characters I ever saw; men, women and children almost in a state of nudity. The women, beyond a few rags which they wrapped around their loins and the babies they held to their stomachs as much to allay the gnawings of hunger in their empty bellies as to give them warmth, had actually no clothing. Their fairly healthy looking faces and clean fair naked limbs showed at once that they were not professional beggars but poor peasant people who had been driven by sheer want from their homes. They wandered through the place in a quiet dazed manner and did not even solicit charity. Some of them made a snatch at some burnt rice spread out on a mat parching in the sun, but were promptly hooted off by the owners; the native here showing them scant mercy. Speaking to some of them, I inquired where they came from. Honan, they

replied. What have you done with your clothing? Sold them for food! How long have you been on the road? "San Shih Pai tien," about 30 days. All this in nice, distinct Mandarin, showing they were not natives of Kiangsu. I raked up all the cash I could lay my hands on in a neighbouring tea shop and gave it to them, for which they thanked me in an earnest modest manner, so foreign to the ordinary "Hualze."

Next day I saw another batch in pretty much the same condition, meandering about in the same listless manner. In the afternoon, on inquiring for them and those of yesterday, I was told the local magistrate had given them some food, a few cash and sent them across to Kingpeh in a junk.

Excuse me writing at such length on this subject, but it strikes me that whatever your committee intend doing they should do it as promptly and as quickly as their means will permit. The districts affected are densely populated; the famine, by what these unfortunates told me, extending well into Honan as well as beyond the confines of Shantung.—Yours respectfully,

ROBT. MACGREGOR.

—*Shanghai Times.*

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Noon.

Buyers:—Hongkong Banks $815, National Banks $47, Union Insurance $760, Indo-Chinas $88, Kowloon Wharves $93, Hongkong Land $105, China Providents $9.15, Electrics $15⅝ Watsons $11½.

Sellers:—Canton Insurance $297½, Hongkong Fires $325, China Fires $95, Macao Steamboats $27, China and Manilas $22, Douglases $38, Shell Transports 30/-, China Sugars $135, Hongkong Docks $148, West Points $50, Humphreys Estate $11½, Hongkong Cottons $13, China Borneos $10, Cements $20, Ices $236, Ropes $22, China Light and Power $10, Powells $8.

Sales:—Canton Insurance $297½, Indo-Chinas $88, Hongkong Lands $105, Raubs $8, Shanghai Docks Tls. 108, Hongkew Wharves Tls. 231.

Nominal:—Hongkong Hotels $112½, Dairy Farms $16. Tramways $215.

YARN MARKET

In their report dated 14th inst., Messrs. Phirozsha P. Petit & Co. write:—Our last circular was dated the 30th ult.

The yarn market, during the whole of the past fortnight, without being unduly pessimistic, presents one continued feature of gloom and depression, and prices, in consequence, ruled rather weaker. The reason for such a poor state of affairs is found in the fact of the instability, generally speaking, of the Chinese yarn merchants. Transactions, as must be expected, were considerably restricted and just a very moderate business of only 700 bales was reported in the market during the earlier part of the fortnight under review.

Then came a sudden and unwelcome crash in the market. One of the largest firms of Chinese yarn dealers, owing to the heavy drop in the prices of yarn of the dearly-purchased stock he had still to clear, has had to seek shelter in the Insolvency Court in view of his heavy liabilities. By this failure the very largest quantity of uncleared stock contracted for by any native buyer will be thrown back on first hands. The amount being a by no mean inconsiderable one seriously aggravates the unsatisfactory condition of the market.

The news of this latest failure caused quite a panic amongst yarn merchants in the Colony. Importers are thus non-plussed and at a loss to discover any safe guidance to lead them along the tortuous course created by a condition wholly unprecedented in the entire history of the yarn trade in Hongkong. It is no exaggeration when it is asserted that the staggering blow dealt upon dealers and merchants alike finds no parallel in the past. Through this most recent collapse compradores and importing firms will have to bear rather heavy losses. The amount cannot, even approximately, be determined at time of writing.

Some four new firms of Chinese dealers have been called into existence to replace the defunct hongs that have been drawn into the vortex of the financial crisis. It is our pleasure to note among the newcomers some names of good standing, commercial integrity and extensive resources. These firms are beginning to feel their way and limiting business to one of very slender character only, buying from hand to mouth. In the case of some selected threads buyers have been found, but only in very small lots.

It is surmised, though we should not care to place ourselves in the position of false prophets, that when the major portion of the stock now in second hands is exhausted (big lots finding their way back into first hands) a more cheerful outlook is bound to present itself. This forecast is prompted by the belief that consumptions must proceed along the lines of previous years, more or less, and with a renewed demand prices are sure to advance, unless checked by an adverse course of Exchange, resulting in good business which might be anticipated after the Chinese New Year, but not before, since rather early in the winter some of the Northern ports are already blocked by ice.

No. 20s.—Only selected threads changed hands at quotations for immediate requirements only.

No. 16s.—A very trifle business is reported.

No. 12s.—Totally neglected.

No. 10s.—Heavy drop in prices induced very trifling sales.

Nos. 8 and 6.—Totally neglected.

The Market closes quiet.

Sales during the past fortnight:—565 bales of No. 10s., 40 bales of No. 16s., and 440 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 1,045 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Catherine Apcar* and *Namsang* (from Calcutta), and steamers *Bombay Maru* and *Capri* (from Bombay), of about 10,500 bales for this port and about 14,000 for Shanghai.

Shipments.—About 2,000 bales.

Unsold Stock.—About 118,000 bales.

Local Yarn:—Sales of about 100 bales 10s, at $82 per bale.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales of about 100 bales of 20s. at $128 per bale.

Exchange:—We quote, to-day, as under:—

India	T. T.	at	Rs.	165¾ per cent.
"	Demand	"	"	165¾ "
London	T. T.	"	Sh.	2.2 13/16d.=$.
"	Demand	"	"	2.2⅞d.=$
Shanghai		"	Tls.	72¼=$100.
Silver		"	"	31½d. per oz.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2/2 13/16
Do. demand	2/2⅞
Do. 4 months' sight	2/3 5/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.82
America—Bank T.T.	54½
Germany—Bank T.T.	2.28½
India T.T.	165½
Do. demand	165¾
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	72¼
Singapore T.T.	4¼ % prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	109½
Java—Bank T.T.	134¾

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	2/3⅜
6 months' sight L/C	2/3½
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	55
4 months' sight do.	55⅞
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2.3½
4 months' sight France	2.87
6 months' sight "	2.88½
4 months' sight Germany	2.34½
Bar Silver	31½
Bank of England rate	6 %
Sovereign	8.94

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE are requested to acknowledge the receipt of $25 from "Three Parsee Friends," Canton, for the Canton Lepers Relief Fund.

SECOND Lieutenant C. F. Smith, 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Hongkong, has been promoted lieutenant after two years' service.

LEAVE of absence to England on private affairs has been granted to Lieutenant R. S. Lucy, R. G. A., from 22nd December, 1906, to 21st June, 1907.

BANGKOK has been having a cold spell, the thermometer on Nov. 18 falling to 56 deg. This is not, however, within easy reach of 50 deg., the lowest recorded.

THE following details arrived from Tientsin per s.s. *Hutchow* on the 12th instant:—2nd R. W. K. Regt.: Lieut. J. F. S. Tulloh, one N. C. O., and A. S. C., two N. C. O.'s.

THE salvage steamer *Protector* adds another to her list of successes in refloating the *Petrarch* which was taken in tow to the Cosmopolitan Docks this forenoon.

STATION leave of absence on private affairs has been granted to the following officers from 12th to 22nd December, 1906:—3rd Middlesex Regiment: Captain W. H. C. Davy, Lieut. J. Dixon.

THE I.C. str. *Loongwo*, from Hankow, reports seeing a German river steamer ashore at the N.E. end of Collinson Island Round Channel on the 4th inst. and another German steamer was trying to tow her off.

MESSRS. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. kindly inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices informing them that the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. have declared a dividend of 50 cents gold per share for the year 1906.

SUBADAR Ahmed Din, of the Hongkong Singapore Battalion Royal Artillery, has been promoted Subadar Major on augmentation; and Havildar Major Bulak Singh is promoted Jemadar, vice Natath Singh, retired.

IT is said that several of the mercantile houses of Canton have refused to accept the Canton Government notes, as they state that that Government, unlike foreign governments and banks, has issued them without a proper reserve.

THE *Singapore Free Press* says:—Mr. Wylly, of the Straits Police, has left for Hongkong on attachment to the Hongkong Police for two years to learn Cantonese. Mr. Wylly was very popular here and was a good all round sportsman though best at polo.

IT is stated that the Anti-Opium Association of Selangor are jubilant over their herb treatment as an antidote for opium-smoking and state that since their campaign eighteen chests less of opium were imported a month into Selangor, whilst the Farmer's sale decreased by $26,000!

INSPECTOR Gourlay, of No. 2 Police Station, arrested five coolies early this morning for dumping rubbish on the foreshore near the station. They were charged with the offence before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Monday, at the Police Court, and each man was fined one dollar.

AT the instance of P.C. Jackson, of the Water Police Station, Chan To, the master of a passenger boat, was arraigned before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, on Tuesday, at the Police Court, on a charge of carrying thirty-four passengers in excess, yesterday. A fine of $100 was inflicted.

ANOTHER of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steel lighters that foundered in the typhoon of 18th Sept. was raised on Wednesday afternoon. The Dock tug *Robert Cooke* towed the lighter from the Kowloon seawall and assisting her were the *Dragon*, *Tow* and two of Taikoo's steam-launches.

LAI Tai, a watchman, employed on board H.M.S. *Phœnix*, was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Thursday, on a charge of stealing several pounds of copper sheeting, yesterday, the property of the Admiralty. The charge was proved, and Lai was sent to gaol for fifteen days.

THE partnership issue in the case of the Lun Cheong Shing firm *versus* the Yee Fat firm and in the matter of the Lun Cheong Shing firm *versus* Li Cheung Kui again occupied the attention of the Chief Justice and the jury throughout on Thursday, and was still proceeding when our representative left the Court.

A CHINAMAN doing time in the Victoria Gaol died on Wednesday in the gaol hospital from peritonitis. An inquest was held at the Magistracy, on Thursday, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland and a jury, to inquire into the cause of his death. After hearing evidence of the medical officer a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

THE Italian cruiser *Vesuvio*, which did her coaling at Sabang and only came to Singapore for order, left on Saturday afternoon for Hongkong where she is to meet and relieve the *Marco Polo*, now on her way home to Italy. The captain of the *Vesuvio*, the Baron de St. Pierre, is a litterateur and author of some note, says the *S. F. Press.* The *Vesuvio* arrived in Hongkong on Tuesday.

WHILE trying to leave the Quarry Bay Shipyard yesterday with an iron chain, Ng Kang, a coolie, was arrested by the watchman and taken to Shau-ki-wan Police Station. He put in an appearance before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, at the Police Court, on Monday, on a charge of theft, which, after hearing evidence was proved. His Worship sent him to gaol for four months and to be exposed in the stocks for four hours.

SHORTLY after six o'clock on Tuesday a lighted kerosene oil lamp exploded in a matshed on Blackhead's Hill, Kowloon, and set fire to the shed. In a minute the whole place was enveloped in flames, and before the police arrived the matshed was totally destroyed. The matshed was used as a dwelling place for masons employed in building a retaining wall on the Hill. The damage done is estimated at $280, and is not covered by insurance.

MR. T. Sercombe Smith, who, during the past few months has so ably held the office of Colonial Secretary during the absence of Hon. Mr. F. H. May on leave, gave up that position on Saturday last and presided as first police magistrate at the Magistracy on Monday. Mr. F. A. Hazeland took charge of the small Court, and Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne returned to his former position as first clerk of the Magistracy.

CHING Kew, a coolie, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Tuesday, with being a rogue and vagabond, having no fixed place of abode, and no visible means of subsistence, and was sentenced to fifteen days' hard labour. The accused was found early this morning loitering about the staircase of No. 17, Wellington Street, and as he could give the policeman no satisfactory explanation of his conduct he was arrested.

IT is with great regret that we (*Bangkok Times*) have to record the death of Vice-Consul F. von Kuef, attached to the German Legation in Bangkok. He succumbed this morning (Nov. 24) about eleven o'clock, in the Nursing Home, to a septic fever that had attacked him only a few days ago. He had been only some four months in Bangkok, but in this short time he had won general sympathy and respect, and his premature end will be deeply regretted by all who knew him.

THE *Siam Observer* of 23rd ult says:—Yesterday the Opium Farm guards made an interesting seizure of opium on board the s.s. *Keongwai.* Concealed behind the wainscoting of one of the cabins they found no less than 70 tins of the stuff, each tin containing ten tcels weight, the whole worth, at the present Government rate, some ticals 4,900. A "boy" was arrested in connection with the affair and another said to be implicated has been missing since the stuff was found.

A SMALL fire broke out on the second floor of No. 261, Queen's Road West shortly after three o'clock on Tuesday, and the alarm was given by the officer on that beat. The brigade turned out promptly, but their services were not required as the fire had already been extinguished by the inmates, who were assisted by the police. The fire was caused through the overheating of a flue, which set fire to a tin of kerosene oil, the flames spreading to a stack of firewood. The damage done was trifling.

THE juryman, Mr. James Eadie, who failed to answer to his name when called at the Supreme Court, was called before his Honour the Chief Justice on Thursday to explain his absence. Mr. Eadie said he was ill in bed with fever. Asked why he did not send a medical certificate he replied that he was his own doctor. The bailiff, who served the summons, stated that when he went to the house he found Mr Eadie in bed with fever. Under the circumstances his Honour said he would excuse Mr. Eadie, but in future, when unable to attend, jurymen summoned must furnish the Court with sufficient and satisfactory notice of such inability.

A STREET coolie, with a cock-of-the-walk look about him, found his way into the compound of the Central Police Station on Saturday afternoon and went round on a tour of inspection. He was amusing himself greatly until Storeroom-Sergeant Kent asked him his business. "I came in to see 'things!'" murmured the coolie, and he was promptly accommodated with a cell, where he could feast his optics on anything that took his fancy. On Monday, he was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, on a charge of trespassing. Admitting the charge, his Worship imposed a penalty of $5.

THE dockyard business is growing very fast in Japan. The principal of those newly formed are the Fusan Dockyard Company with a capital of Y2,000,000 and the Moji Dockyard Company, with a capital of Y3,500,000. The Hakodate Dockyard has decided to extend its premises at an estimated cost of Y600,000; the Kawasaki Dockyard to increase its capital to Y12,000,000; the Ishikawjima Dockyard to extend its premises at a cost of Y150,000, the Osaka Iron Works to carry out extensions at a cost of Y300,000, while the Uraga Dockyard has under consideration a scheme to increase its capital by Y1,500,000.

INFORMATION having reached the Registrar-General on Friday to the effect that a sixteen-year-old girl was being confined in a house at West Point, Detective Inspector Browne, of that Department, was sent out to investigate. He visited No. 459, Queen's Road West and arrested a woman named Leung Kwai, and took charge of a young girl named Chan Sin To. On Monday, the woman, who is the keeper of a questionable house, made her appearance before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on charges of procuring the girl, and bringing her into the Colony for unlawful purposes. The case was remanded.

THE night watchman employed on board the steamer *Quinta* was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Wednesday, on a charge of stealing one coil of rope and nine tins of oil and paint, the property of the ship, on Monday last. He denied the allegation. The goods were missed from the ship on Tuesday morning and the matter reported to the police. A search was instituted and the stuff found on board a boat which was anchored in Yaumati Bay. The master of the boat was arrested, and he later pointed out the night watchman as the person who put the things on board his boat. His Worship sent the night watchman to gaol for two months.

H.E. TSEN Ch'un-hsuen, Viceroy-designate of the Yün-Kuei provinces, has purchased a quantity of Mauser rifles with their complement of ammunition to take with him to his new post in Yünnan. No less than sixty large cases of these warlike stores have already been sent South in advance of his Excellency. It appears that the troops in Yünnan are miserably armed and his first work upon his Excellency's arrival in Yünnan will be to take in hand the reorganization of the military forces of his Viceroyalty, with special reference to the great scheme of the Council of Army Reorganization to unify under one system the forces of the Empire and to centralize their control at Peking.

PANG Kang, an unemployed coolie, no fixed abode, was before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, in the Police Court, on Monday, charged at the instance of P.C. 3 Attwell, with being in the servants' quarters of No. 7, Macdonald Road, at one o'clock yesterday morning, without the permission of the occupier, Mr. H. W. Looker. The police in the Central district were informed that undesirables were to be found in the servants' quarters after nightfall. When the officer visited the premises several trespassers were found, but they succeeded in making their escape, with the exception of the accused, who was apprehended. He admitted being found on the premises, and the Court fined him $10, with the option of fourteen days' imprisonment. He entered.

HUNG U, a coolie, who said he resided at No. 36, Cross Street, was arraigned before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, at the Police Court, this morning, charged with stealing a brass screw, valued at $2, the property of the chief engineer of the steamer *Yangmoo Gensen*, yesterday. His Worship, after hearing evidence, convicted accused and sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour.

A YOUTH, named Chan Wing, styling himself a cook, was charged before Mr. Sercombe Smith, at the Police Court, this morning, with stealing a mirror from a furniture dealer's shop in Wellington Street, yesterday afternoon. The lad, it appears, went in presumably to purchase something and on leaving the shop attempted to smuggle out the mirror. Accused was sent to gaol for three weeks.

THE promoters of the Kitsugawa Cement Company held a meeting at Sakai on the 29th ultimo and adopted a resolution, fixing the capital at Y700,000 in 14,000 shares, of which 6,600 would be taken up by the promoters, 1,400 offered to the supporters, and 4,000 placed on the public market. The new company is to purchase a cement factory on the Kitsugawa, now conducted by Mr. Kitamura which will be largely extended.

THE *Hitachi-maru*, built at the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard at Nagasaki, has been completed, and an official trial trip was made on Tuesday, 4th inst, with satisfactory results. The highest speed developed was 15 knots an hour. The steamer is expected to leave Nagasaki on Monday next for Yokohama, to take the place of the *Iyo-maru* on the European line, the latter steamer being transferred to the Seattle service.

A BIG capture of lottery tickets was made at Manila on 1st inst. by the city detectives. 1,620 full sheets of tickets, equal to 16,200 tickets, all stamped and ready for sale were gathered in. The tickets were in possession of K. My Miyazoki, a Japanese printer. The tickets were dated December 7, and bore the stamp of "Santa Casa de Misericordia de Macau." K. My Miyazoki was held pending an investigation and a warrant was issued by the Court of First Instance for his arrest. The complaint filed alleges an infraction of the recent law passed, forbidding the sale or holding of lottery tickets in the Philippine Islands.

TWO coolies were placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, on Tuesday, at the Police Court, on a charge of fighting in Queen's Road West last night. The first defendant was also charged with assaulting *lukong* 931. The *lukong*, it transpired, saw the accused tugging at each other's queues and went to separate them. He told them to go home, but the first defendant turned on him and struck him on the face. Both were then arrested. They were each fined $2 for fighting, the first accused paid an extra $5 for assaulting the *lukong.*

MRS. Carmen Ramero, residing at No. 84, Praya East, was in the Police Court again on Tuesday to proceed against a Japanese couple, who live at No. 86, Praya East, for assault. There were two summonses. On the first summons she alleges that the Jap assaulted her on the 25th ultimo, and on the second the Jap and his wife, were alleged to have beaten her two daughters, Rosa and Margarita. There were also cross-summonses from the other side, alleging disorderly behaviour. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the prosecution and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, appeared on behalf of the Japanese, Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, before whom the case was heard, settled the matter by binding over both parties to keep the peace.

SUNDA Singh, an unemployed watchman, made a very good attempt on Monday to leave tramcar No. 17 through the window. He failed, however, and was given in charge. Taken before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, at the Police Court, on Tuesday, he was charged with being drunk and incapable and smashing the window of the car, valued at $8. He pleaded guilty to both items. Sunda, it appeared, was in a hurry to leave the car in Queen's Road East last night. He sprang up from his seat and manœuvred for the exit. On the way out, so it was alleged, he swayed a bit, and his cranium came into violent contact with one of the tramcar's glass windows, smashing it to bits. His Worship fined him $2 on the first charge, and ordered him to pay $8 compensation for the damaged glass, on the second. Sunda had no money and was taken in to serve fourteen days.

IT is reported that the Japanese merchants of Yokohama have combined for the purpose of sending abroad a large steamer fitted up as a museum of Japanese productions and manufactures. The association is on a very considerable scale and a capital of 50 million yen is spoken of. It is stated, according to the *Japan Mail*, that a main object of the venture will be to remove from the minds of people in Europe and America the old-time notion that trade with Japan must be conducted by means of settlement intervention and to show that direct transactions are possible. The steamer will be over five thousand tons. She will go round the coast cities of South America. This will occupy ten months, and will constitute the first trip. Upon its results will depend whether a second expedition is made.

A SEATTLE dispatch of Oct. 31 says:—Seattle Chinese are attempting to secure the removal from office of Consul Moy Backhin of Portland, in charge of the Northwest district. He is accused of withholding an appropriation of $10,000 made to send home aged Chinese, only paying the expenses of forty-four for the trip; of being a Northern Pacific labour contractor, and using his office to further railroad interests; of being uneducated in Chinese requirements, and scarcely able to speak English; of importing Chinese women, and of being at the head of a Portland highbinder association. Moy Backhin has been in this country for thirty years, but local Chinese merchants claim he has not taken advantage of his opportunities for learning either the language or customs. He is said to be a slave-dealer, and local Chinese have no confidence in him. Railroad influence is said to have been responsible for his original appointment.

JOSEPH Tam, compradore to Messrs. Chazalon and Company, residing at No. 23, Caine Road, was the complainant in a summons case heard at the Police Court, on Tuesday, against his neighbour, a Mrs R. Morgan, who he alleged used insulting and abusive language towards him on the 6th and 7th inst., "whereby a breach of the peace might have been created." Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, appeared for the defence. Complainant stated that on the 6th instant he went into the back-yard of his house to look for his son and met accused instead, who there and then called him a "proud, and 'cheeky' man," and enforcing her remarks with "filthy language," threatened to "strike him dead" on the spot. The following day accused called him names from the window of her house. In answer to questions from the Bench, complainant stated that he would not have created a breach of the peace because of the "language" defendant used, nor would he strike a woman. Mrs. Morgan was found guilty and fined $5.

MESSRS. Jardine, Matheson & Co. inform us that the Board of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., desire to amend their Articles of Association, in order to increase their borrowing power. It is proposed to split the existing shares of £10 each, into two shares of £5 each, one a Preferred Share bearing a cumulative dividend of 5½ per cent. and having priority as to capital, and the other a Deferred or Ordinary share. The 10,411 unalloted share of the authorised capital will also be split up and issued in a like manner. The above proposals were laid before a meeting of shareholders held in London on the 26th ultimo, and if approved at confirmatory meetings to be held on the 11th and 27th inst., will become effective as from the 1st January next.

A CASE which occupied the attention of Mr. T. Sercombe Smith for some time on Wednesday, was that in which P.C. 49 Sutherland, of No. 2 Police Station, charged the godown-keeper and the foreman of Messrs. McBain and Company's godown, at the Police Court, with removing dangerous goods, to wit, kerosene oil, from the godown to the praya east, without the same being properly labelled to show they were dangerous goods, and the master of cargo boat 3,975H for receiving the goods without seeing that each tin was labelled. Evidence was led. The officer said he visited the godown in question yesterday and found that coolies were removing tins of kerosene oil to a junk moored alongside the praya wall. Although the majority of the tins were labelled—the label reading "Highly dangerous"—yet there were many tins that bore no labels at all. The godown men said that each tin had a label. The tins were carried to the junk by coolies and they thought perhaps the coolies rubbed off the labels. His Worship fined the two godown men $25 each and the cargo-boat master $100. The kerosene oil seized was ordered to be confiscated.

A LONG coated Chinaman narrowly missed being killed on Saturday afternoon at Kowloon, and the cause of him being alive to-day is due mainly to the skilful way in which the "Star" ferryboat was handled, and the sharpness of the crew in throwing overboard life-buoys and lines. A few minutes after noon on Saturday, while a ferry-boat was going alongside the pier at Kowloon, a long-coated Chinaman carrying a wooden box, made an unsuccessful attempt to spring on the wharf. He under-estimated the distance and fell into the water as the launch was swinging alongside. The cry of "Man overboard" was raised, and in less time than it would take to tell the launch's propeller was stopped, and every assistance given the unfortunate man. When he got to the surface the first time life lines and life-buoys were awaiting him, which he took possession of. The stopping of the propeller did not stop the motion of the launch, however, for she drifted to the wharf, and the Chinaman was just in time to duck under the pier, which action saved his life, the advice having been given him by the crew of the launch. His box was crushed between launch and pier and reduced to matchwood.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the typhoon season is generally conceded to be long over by the time we reach practically the middle of December, and that therefore all fear of these devastating storms might be consigned to the limbo of the past until the next storm season approaches, the burning of grass and anything else, as far as that goes, by way of propitiatory sacrifices to the God of Storms, still continue to make big blazes on the height above Kowloon, in the Laichikok region. Thus another big blaze was witnessed in that locality last night, which was aptly described by an interested spectator who viewed the blaze from the verandah of his house on the upper levels, as "a big fiery centipede," when it started it had all the appearance of a very brilliant star appearing above the hills, until it at length took on the centipedic appearance mentioned, and then gradually curving to a crescent it resembled an immense tiara crowning the hill-side. It commenced very early in the evening, and continued burning brightly far into the night. Judging by the brilliance and extent of this latest propitiatory burnt-offering there must have been an immense amount of timber needlessly and wantonly destroyed, and somebody ought to be made responsible for such destruction.

SOME time ago when describing a guide to Kyoto and the surrounding district—issued by the Miyako Hotel—for the benefit of the traveller in Japan we referred to the handy form in which it had been presented, the extent of the information offered, and the beauty and number of its illustrations. The brochure, for it is little more although it runs to over 150 pages, has run into a second edition, which contains many new features and eliminates others which might have been considered redundant. After describing the hotel which seems to be a very desirable hostelry from which to make short trips to the adjoining show places, the writer, Mr. Bernard Thomson, proceeds to give the history and position of Kyoto and a lengthy account of the interesting spots in and around Kyoto. For instance, it is interesting to the intending visitor to learn the best months to travel in Japan. "January is chiefly of interest owing to the prolonged New Year Festivities." February sees Kyoto as a "dream of fairyland under snow." March brings the plum blossom. April is considered the most attractive month, and May is the month of festivities. That should carry the Hongkongite who proposes to visit the land of the chrysanthemum till he has an opportunity of reading the guide and seeing things for himself. The illustrations are admirable and the printing worthy of the *Kobe Herald* office.

A CASE of "the biter bit," of a very amusing character was witnessed on Wednesday in Des Vœux Road, near the Central Market. Two Chinese youths, of the apparently unemployed coolie class, whose sense of "humour" was somewhat abnormally developed, had evidently decided to play a practical joke on a ricksha coolie, who was sitting all unsuspectingly on the foot board of his vehicle. Picking up some small stones, joker No. 1 put his head through the back of the ricksha and was about to pelt his unwary victim, when humourist No. 2 saw his opportunity of having some fun on his own account, and took it. Suddenly grabbing his companion-joker by the legs, he tipped him head foremost into the ricksha, at the same time shouting to the puller to go on, which the latter did, with his unexpected "fare" struggling in the body of the ricksha while the legs of the trapped joker were dangling out at the back of his conveyance. What the coolie's intentions were, or whither he purposed conveying the youth, were not ascertainable, as the last seen of them all was the ricksha coolie making a fine sprint in a westerly direction, while his unwilling passenger was yelling to him to stop, which the runner entirely ignored. The other youth who stood laughing and enjoying his trick hugely, suddenly found himself in the grasp of an evident "pal" of the first victim, who, after giving him a pretty sound drubbing, bolted after the flying ricksha.

Shipping.

Vessels in Port

STEAMERS.

Andree Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, W. Taubert, 9th Dec.,—Bangkok 29th Nov., Rice.—B. & S.

Aragonia, Ger. s.s., 5,198, J. Ernst, 10th Dec.,—Portland, Or. 15th Oct., Flour and Lumber.—H. A. L.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 990, Le Bail, 30th Nov.,—Saigon 24th Nov., Rice.—Man Fat.

Cambodia, Ger. s.s., 3,570, Th. Dahlenberg, 11th Dec.,—Singapore 1st Dec., Gen.—M. & Co.

Canton Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,997, S. Hirai, 30th Nov.,—Saigon 22nd Nov., Gen.—Shuntai S. N. Co.

Changsha, Br. s.s., 2,300, T. Moore, 13th Dec.,—Melbourne 10th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, H. Nielssen, 9th Dec.,—Bangkok 30th Nov., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Chowtai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Möllermann, 7th Dec.,—Bangkok and Swatow 28th Nov., Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Dagno, Nor. s.s., 788, S. Steensen, 30th Nov.,—Moji 24th Nov., Coal.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Devanha, Br. s.s., 4,785, T. H. Hide, R.N.R., 13th Dec.,—Shanghai 11th Dec., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, Henry Pybus, R.N.R., 18th Nov.,—Vancouver 30th Oct., and Shanghai 16th Nov., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fido, Nor. s.s., 890, J. Larsen, 10th Dec.,—Chefoo 5th Dec., Gen.—Order.

Fri, Nor. s.s., 860, C. Wagle, 13th Dec.,—Bangkok 3rd Dec., Rice and Rose-wood.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,139, K. Mori, 6th Dec.,—Moji 1st Dec., Coal.—M. B. K.

Fukushu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,091, S. Ito, 14th Dec.,—Anping via Swatow 13th Dec., Gen.—O. S. K.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,714, H. Lorenzen, 4th Dec.,—Bangkok 25th Nov., Rice.—J. & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s., 636, A. J. Robson, 14th Dec.,—Swatow 13th Dec., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,447, E. Bent, 8th Dec.,—San Francisco 9th Nov., Honolulu 16th, Yokohama 27th, Kobe 2nd Dec., Nagasaki 3rd, and Shanghai 5th, Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 10th Dec.,—Sourabaya 29th Nov., Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

Hunan, Br. s.s., 1,142, Puckett, 6th Dec.,—Tientsin 3rd Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Ichang, Br. s.s., 1,200, W. L. Jones, 9th Dec.,—Swatow 8th Dec., Ballast.—B. & S.

Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 623, D. Hentz, 12th Dec.,—Haiphong 8th Dec., and Hoihow 11th, Gen. and Cattle.—J. & Co.

Johanne, Ger. s.s., 952, Ipland, 13th Dec.,—Singapore 4th Dec., and Hoihow 12th, Gen., Pigs and Bullocks.—J. & Co.

Joshin Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, H. Ohta, 12th Dec.,—Swatow 11th Dec., Gen.—O. S. K.

Keong Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, Köhler, 10th Dec.,—Bangkok 27th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Knivsberg, Ger. s.s., 646, Chr. Jürgensen, 15th Dec.,—Macao 15th Dec., Gen.—J. & Co.

Kwangse, Br. s.s., 1,228, A. Stoot, 14th Dec.,—Tientsin via Chefoo and Swatow 13th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Kwongsang, Br. s.s., 1,428, W. P. Baker, 14th Dec.,—Canton 13th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s., 1,092, A. G. Smith, 10th Dec.,—Manila 7th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,257, F. Natzius, 21st Nov.,—Bangkok 9th Nov., Rice and Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, N. Johnemann, 14th Dec.,—Haiphong and Hoihow 13th Dec., Gen. and Pigs.—J. & Co.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 3rd Dec.,—Sandakan 27th Nov., Timber.—J. M. & Co

Merapi, Dut. s.s., 1,591, E. M. Uldall, 11th Dec.,—Singapore 3rd Dec., Gen.—Ken Guan.

Mercedes, Br. s.s., 2,900, J. S. McGregor, 1st Nov.,—Weihaiwei 25th Oct., Govt. Stores.—Admiralty.

Monteagle, Br. s.s., 3,953, S. Robinson, 14th Sept.,—Vancouver 20th Aug., and Shanghai 11th, Sept., Flour, Lead and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,591, P. H. Rolfe, 7th Dec.,—Calcutta 22nd Nov., via Penang and Singapore 30th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Neil MacLeod, Am. s.s., 901, R. Corral, 19th June,—Manila 16th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.

Newby Hall, Br. s.s., 2,840, A. Buck, 3rd Dec.,—New York 11th Oct., Case Oil.—Order.

Nicomedia, Ger. s.s., 2,803, P. Wagemann, 9th Dec.,—Portland, Or. 30th Oct., Flour.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Nissin Maru, Jap. s.s., Iwata, 5th Dec.,—Swatow 3rd Dec., Ballast.—M. B. K.

N. S. de Rosario, Am. s.s., 755, M. Lopez Blanco, 12th June,—Manila 9th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.

Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,100, H. Demes, 18th Nov.,—Swatow 17th Nov., Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.

Pronto, Nor. s.s., 838, Seeberg, 8th Dec.,—Canton 7th Dec., Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Saint Patrick, Br. s.s., 2,700, J. A. Forbay, 8th Dec.,—Shanghai 4th Dec., Gen.—D. K. & Co., Ld.

Sarsogao, Am. s.s., 428, Vitteria, 7th Sept.,—Manila 4th Sept., Ballast.—Order.

Sexta, Ger. s.s., 922, H. Kraefft, 9th Dec.,—Saigon 3rd Dec., Rice.—S. & Co.

Shahjehan, Br. s.s., 1,096, J. H. Scott, 6th Dec.,—Saigon 1st Dec., Rice, &c.—Wo Fat Shing.

Sicilia, Br. s.s., 4,174, G. H. Weston, 13th Dec.,—Southampton 3rd Nov., Ballast.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, G. Pennefather, 9th Dec.,—Cebu and Iloilo 5th Dec., Sugar.—B. & S.

Szechuen, Br. s.s., 1,143, Sidford, 14th Dec.,—Canton 13th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, 14th Dec.,—Manila 11th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Tinhow, Br. s.s., 901, T. R. Kidd, 14th Dec.,—Saigon 8th Dec., Rice and Gen.—A. K. & Co.

Tjilliwong, Dut. s.s., 3,061, N. van Wych Jurricans, 10th Dec.,—Hongay 7th Dec., Coal.—J. C. J. L.

Victoria, Swed. s.s., 989, J. A. Hellberg, 14th Dec.,—Sourabaya and Samarang 30th Nov., Sugar, Molasses and Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co

Wakasa Maru, Br. s.s., 3,884, John W. Wale, 13th Dec.,—London 3rd Nov., Tea, Paints and Gen.—N. Y. K.

Woolwich, Br. s.s., 1,845, A. Stoker, 13th Dec.,—Salina Cruz 8th Nov., Ballast.—C. A. S. S. Co.

Wyk, Ger. s.s., [illegible], H. Carstens, 10th Dec.,—Moji 5th Dec., Coal.—J. & Co.

Yangmoo, Korean s.s., 1,457, T. Ota, 14th Dec.,—Kutchinotsu 8th Dec., Coal.—M. B. K.

Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,303, J. H. Brown, 15th Dec.,—Canton 12th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Yruna, Am. s.s., 469, H. Nelson, 16th Oct.,—Amoy 14th Oct., Ballast.—Yang Chung.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Tango Maru ...	Shanghai...	N. Y. K....	Dec. 15
Emp. of China	Shanghai...	C. P. R. Co	Dec. 16
Sandakan	Sydney ...	M. & Co...	Dec. 16
Palermo...	Singapore .	P. & O. Co	Dec. 17
Kasato Maru...	Kobe	T. K. K....	Dec. 17
P. R. Luitpold.	Japan	M. & Co...	Dec. 18
Seydlitz	Singapore .	M. & Co...	Dec. 19
Oriel	Moji	B. & Co....	Dec. 19
Korea	Japan	P. M. Co...	Dec. 20
Colombo Maru	Moji	N. Y. K....	Dec. 21
Arratoon Apcar	Singapore .	D.&Co., Ld	Dec. 25
Riojun Maru ..	Bombay....	N. Y. K....	Dec. 28

Ships Passed The Canal.

3rd November—*Gnetisenau, Bingo Maru, Polynesian, Kanagawa Maru.* 6th November—*Umbria, China, Hohenstaufen, Cyclops.* 10th November—*Machaon, Nubia, Oceanien, Ping Suey, Slavonia.* 13th November—*Bencleuch, Suevia, Benavon, Sophie Rickmers, Christiania, Indrasamha, Prinz Eitel Friedrich.* 17th November—*Achilles, Glenlochy, Indramayo, Kintuck, Palermo, Yarra, Wakasa Maru, Radnorshire, Kawachi Maru, Sikh, Prinz Ludwig.* 20th November—*Bengloe, Silesia,* (Aus) *Awaji Maru, Carnarvon, Senegambia, Rastera.* 24th November—*Benlawers, Borneo, Kouang Si, Moyune, Patroclus, Tourane, Erroll, Caesar, Longsor.* 27th November—*Benarty, Calchas, Glenesk, Manila, Seydlitz.* 3 th November—*Candia, Salazie, Hakata Maru, Awa Maru.* 4th December—*Oanfa Oopack, Habsburg, Memnon, Nile, Princess Alice.* 8th December—*Alcinous, Australien, Darglanns, Java,* Silesia, (Ger) 11th December—*Benlarig, Glamorganshire, Macduff, Koranna.*

Arrivals at Home—3rd November—*Prinz Heinrich, Saxonia.* 6th November—*Peleus, John Hardie.* 10th Nov.—*Gnetisenau.* 13th November—*Atholl, Foxley, Telamon, Oceana, Albinga, Socotra.* 17th November—*Helvetia, Oceanien, Scandia.* 20th November—*Cyclops, Machaon, Bingo Maru.* 24th November—*Prinz Ludwig, Kawachi Maru.* 27th November—*Radnorshire, Tourane.* 30th November—*Silesia,* (Aus.) 4th December—*Kouang Si, Suevia, France.* 8th December—*Senegambia, Bengloe, Moyune.* 11th December—*Princess Alice, Benlawers.*

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

U.S.S. Pathfinder ...	at	Kowloon	Dock.
Empress of Japan ...	"	"	"
Heungshan	"	"	"
H.M.S. Hart.....	"	"	"
H.M.S. Sandpiper ...	"	"	"
Monteagle	"	"	"
Sorsogon	"	"	"
Fronde	"	"	"
Sir Wm. Jervois	"	"	"
Lungtsing.....	"	"	"
S. P. Hitchcock	"	Cosmopolitan	"
Petrarch	"	"	"
Hongkong Maru	"	"	"
Nicomedia	"	Aberdeen	"

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

December 13th, 1906, a.m.

			Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind		Wr.
Vladivostock	7	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6	a.m.	30.01	—	—	SW	2	—
Hakodate ...		"	30.05	—	—	—	0	—
Tokio		"	30.14	—	—	W	2	—
Kochi		"	30.11	—	—	W	2	—
Nagasaki		"	30.19	—	—	—	0	—
Kagoshima...		"	30.15	—	—	—	2	—
Oshima		"	30.12	—	—	W	2	—
Naha		"	29 17	—	—	N	6	—
Ishigakijima..		"	30.21	—	—	N	2	—
Cheloo	6	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei ...	9	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	6	a.m.	30.40	45	100	—	0	f
Kiukiang.....		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai.....	9	a.m.	30.31	49	71	SW	1	b
Gutzlaff		"	30.31	50	79	WSW	2	bm
Sharp Peak...		"	30.32	56	87	—	0	b
Amoy	6	a.m.	30 20	54	94	NE	1	dh
Swatow		"	30.22	50	86	N	1	b
Taihoku	5	a.m.	30.24	—	—	S	2	—
Taichu.....		"	30.21	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan		"	30.20	—	—	N	4	—
Koshun		"	30.18	—	—	N	6	—
Pescadores ...		"	30.20	—	—	N	6	—
Canton	9	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong ...	10	a.m.	30 28	66	51	SW	1	b
Victoria Peak		"	—	—	—	NE	1	—
Gap Rock ...		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao		"	30.33	63	—	N	1	b
Hoihow.....	9	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi.....		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	10	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane.....		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James.		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	10	a.m.	30.04	84	64	—	0	c
Legaspi	6	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacolod	9	a.m.	—	—	—	NE	2	b
Iloilo...		"	29.97	83	—	NE	1	b
Cebu		"	29.97	84	—	N	2	c
Labuan.....		"	29.92	84	—	—	—	—

December 14th, 1906, a.m.

Vladivostock.	7	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6	a.m.	29.81	—	—	—	0	—
Hakodate ...		"	29.73	—	—	N	2	—
Tokio		"	29.87	—	—	—	0	—
Kochi		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki		"	30.23	—	—	NW	6	—
Kagoshima...		"	30.15	—	—	NW	6	—
Oshima		"	30.20	—	—	N	6	—
Naha		"	30.21	—	—	NE	4	—
Ishigakijima..		"	30.21	—	—	N	2	—
Chefoo.....	6	a.m	30.30	34	79	S	1	b
Weihaiwei ...	9	a.m.	30.29	40	—	W	2	b
Hankow	6	a.m.	30.21	50	79	NE	2	b
Kinkiang ...		"	30.24	45	76	NW	1	b
Shanghai ...	9	a.m.	30.33	50	65	E	2	c
Gutzlaff		"	30.30	53	61	ENE	2	bv
Sharp Peak...		"	30.27	58	76	WNW	2	o
Amoy	6	a.m.	30.11	54	87	WSW	3	b
Swatow		"	30.12	50	79	N	1	c
Taihoku	5	a.m.	30.19	—	—	E	4	—
Taichu.....		"	30.15	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan.....		"	30.11	—	—	—	0	—
Koshun		"	30.11	—	—	NE	10	—
Pescadores ...		"	30.12	—	—	N	8	—
Canton.....	9	a.m.	30.19	59	82	—	0	c
Hongkong ...	10	a.m.	30.17	66	63	E	4	c
Victoria Peak		"	—	—	—	E	7	—
Gap Rock ...		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao		"	30.21	67	—	SE	1	c
Hoihow	9	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi.....		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	10	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane.....		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James.		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6	a.m.	30.03	57	—	NE	2	p
Manila.....	10	a.m.	29.96	84	64	WSW	1	c
Legaspi	6	a.m.	29.96	77	—	NE	1	c
Bacolod	9	a.m.	—	—	—	NE	3	b
Iloilo		"	29.89	82	—	NE	4	b
Cebu		"	29.91	86	—	N	3	b
Labuan		"	29.84	85	—	—	—	—

	Dec. 13 at 10 a.m.	Dec. 13 at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.28	30.15
Temperature	66	60
Humidity	51	40
Rainfall.....	—	—

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	ORIGINAL RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	$125	$125	£1,000,000 $16,250,000 $750,000	$1,712,472	£1.15/- @ Ex. 2/1½=$16.47 for first half-year 1906	5½ %	$807½ buyers London £93.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	100,000	£7	£6	£12,713 $150,000	$74,099	$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	$47
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,675,000 $2,000	$133,638	$10 for 1905	6½ %	$297½ sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£110 0 0 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 185,529	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for year ended 30.6.1906	6 %	Tls. 85 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	$250	$100	$1,000,000 £40,000 $331,131 $1,153,814 $569,279	$2,792,271	Interim div. of 30 00 1905	4½ %	1760 buyers
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	$100	$60	$800,000 $61,278 $15,527	$508,334	11 and 13 special dividend for 1904	8½ %	$160 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $229,418 $2,616	$344,098	40 for 1904	6½ %	$94
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,220,928	$422,618	$25 for 1904	7½ %	$335
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	$25	$25	$6,000	$6,563	1½ for 1905	6½ %	$23
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	$50	$50	$264,738 $93,562	Nil.	$2½ for year ended 30 6 06	6½ %	$39
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	10,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $600,000 $144,316	$5,464	$1 per 1st half-year 1906	7½ %	$27
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£120,000 £280,958 £3,999	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16=$5.60	5½ %	$86
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 20,000	Tls. 22,156	Interim div. of Tls. 2½ a/c 1906	9 %	Tls. 54 sales
Do. (Preference)	100,000					Interim div. of Tls. 1½	6½ %	Tls. 50 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	£400,000 £4,144 £65,000	£107,815	1/- (Company No. 6 for 1905	4 %	30/6 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	$1,500,000 $32,917	$218	$1.50 $0.75 for year ended 30.6.1906	6½ % 4½ %	$26 buyers $17½ buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 305,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls 81,200	Tls. 13,913	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	8½ %	T. Tls 47½ buyers
FILATURES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	$100	$100	$850,000 $450,000 $86,129	$40,914	Final of $15 making $2[illegible] 1905	8½ %	$135 sa. & buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $132,588	6½ for 1905	...	$22
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4½ %	Tls. 85
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	100,000	£1	£1	£110,000 £26,011	£12,546	Final of 1/- (No. 7) making 2/- for year ended 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 10½ buyers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. $10	G. $10	none	G $909,950	Final of 50 cents making G $1 for 1905	11 %	G. $9
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		8½
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$70,000	$8,915	$2 for 1905	2½ %	$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	40,000	$50	$50	$550,000 $65,160 $20,000	$20,040	$2½ for a/c 1906	6½ %	$93
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$49,500	$392,087	$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.06	8 %	$148
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	$64	$64	$88,000	$2,221	$1 for 1905	6½ %	$164
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	7½ %	Tls. 107 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	22,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,510 Tls. 57,095	Tls. 57,065	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	6½ %	Tls. 227½ sellers
Yangtsze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 225 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	...	Tls. 102
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	20,000	$25	$25	$30,000	$8,418	$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10½ %	$30 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	$15	$15	none	$4,719	$2.40 on $12 for 1905	13½ %	$18 buyers
Do. (new issue)	24,000	$15	$15			7 % on $7½ for 1905	...	$16½ buyers
Do. (Founders')	123	$15	$12			None	...	$300 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	$648,975 $19,075	$10,057	$5 for first half-year for 1906	9 %	$112½
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	10,000	$100	$100	$250,000	$67,839	Interim div. of $3½ account 1906	6½ %	$105
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 29,783	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 % = 10 % for 1905	16½ %	Tls. 15 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	$100	$100	none	$4,699	Final of $6 making $10	12½ %	$80 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$208,386 $50,000	$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	$11½
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$30	none	$524	$2½ for 1905	6½ %	$38 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 869,693	Tls. 52,194	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	5½ %	Tls. 96 sellers
Do. do. (new issue)	26,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 25	Tls. 170,000				Tls. 56 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	$77.	Interim div. of $2 account 1906	8 %	$50
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	00,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 30.6.1905	10½ %	Tls. 75 sal[illegible]
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	$110,000	$21,670	$1½ for the year ending 1.7.06	9½ %	$13
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	9½ %	Tls. 63
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	7½ %	Tls. 95 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18,460	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	7½ %	Tls. 335 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	$100	$100	none	$1,066	$7 for 1905	7 %	$100 sellers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£814	£856	1/3 per share for 1905	8½ %	$7 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	$10	$10	$9,000	$1,097	$3 for 1905	9½ %	$32
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	$12	$12	none	Nil.	$1 for 1904	...	$10
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 189	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	16½ %	Tls. 60 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$1,219	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 %	$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	100,000	$10	$10	$8,000	$1,581	80 cents for 1905	8½ %	$9½
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	$7½	$6	$50,000	$2,555	$1.30 for year ending 31.1.1906	7½ %	$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	$10	$10	$410,000 $500,000	$52,291	Int. div. of 75 cents for ½-year ended 30.6.06	10 %	$19½
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	$20	$20	$186,000	$20,893	$2½ for year ending 28.2.06	10½ %	$23½ sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$2,568	$1.00 65 cents for 10 months ending 28.2.06	8 %	$15 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ld.	1,250	$100	$100	$50,000	$2,796	1st div. of $20 for 10½ months ending 18.10.05	10½ %	$215
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$80,000	$3,776	Int. div. of $4 for ½-year ended 30.6.06	8 %	$236
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	50,000	$10	$10	$61,000	$5,813	$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	7½ %	$22
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	$10	$10	$2,500	588	Final of 50 cents making $1 for the year	132 %	$7½
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,503 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	Third interim div. of Tls. 7½ making Tls. 22½ so far a/c yr. ended 31.10.06	9½ %	Tls. 237½ sales
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	$10	$10	none	Dr P. 34,324	None	...	$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited (old)	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Interim dividend of Tls. 3½ account 1906	6½ %	Tls. 110 sellers
Do. do. (new)	8,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50					Tls. 106 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	13 %	Tls. 47 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 7,753	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	11 %	Tls. 125 seller
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,452	Interim div. of Tls. 4 on account 1906	5½ %	Tls. 90 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175 7,200	£20 £20	£20 £15	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim div. of 15/- for ½-year 1906 Interim div. of 5/- for ½-year 1906	... ...	Tls. 350 sellers Tls. 290 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $41,934	None	...	$22 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	$5	none	$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	10 %	$5½ sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7½ %	Tls. 105 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	$10	$4	$25,000	$752	70 cents	8½ %	$9
Do. (Founders')	100	$10	$10			$9.90 for year ended 31.5.1906	6½ %	$150
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	$300,000 $25,000	$7,734	Interim of 42 cents for account 1906	8½ %	$11.75 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$10	$10	$4,500	$182	Final of 3[illegible] cts. making 8[illegible] cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	$8

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Langkats (4th interim)	Tls. 7½	December 15th
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co.	Tls. 10	" 18th

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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Banks.

Hotel.

Mails.

Intimations.

Hotels.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "POWAN," .....2,338 tons .....Captain W. A. Valentine.
" "FATSHAN," .....2,260 " ..... " R. D. Thomas.
" "KINSHAN," .....1,995 " ..... " J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," .....2,363 tons .....Captain H. D. Jones.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M.

Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9.30 A.M., and a second departure about 7 P.M.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M.

On Saturdays a Second Departure about 7.30 P.M. On Sundays at 3 P.M. (See Special Express).

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," .....219 tons.....Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H. K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," .....588 tons .....Captain J. Willox.
" "NANNING," .....569 " ..... " C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1906. [10

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAHI.....	JAPAN	Second half December	JAVA PORTS	Second half December
TJILATJAP...	JAVA	First half January	JAPAN	First half January
TJIPANAS ...	JAPAN	Second half January	JAVA PORTS	Second half January
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA	Second half January	JAPAN	Second half January
TJILIWONG..	—	—	—	—

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY OF THE JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [15

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5½ DAYS.

THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip $30

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.

For further information, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO., HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906. [14

EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 22, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. CALCUTTA, 59, Bentinck Street. SHANGHAI, 566, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1905. [48

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [70

TSIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT No. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1904. [68

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG; PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 19th December.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, 1907.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 16th January.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 30th January.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 13th February.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 27th February.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 13th March.
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 27th March.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 10th April.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 24th April.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 8th May.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship *PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD*, Captain H. Kirchner, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 17th December, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 18th December, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 18th December.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than $1.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

Passage Money payable in local currency at current sight Bank rate of exchange on the day of payment.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR ...	£61. 0. 0.	£42. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.
* TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR ...	64. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
SANDAKAN	1,793	FRIDAY, 4th January, 1907.
MANILA	1,790	FRIDAY, 1st February.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	THURSDAY, 28th February.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th day of January, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship *SANDAKAN*, Captain Wendig, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class		1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	$50.00	$30.00	$20.00	...Return	$80.00	$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA.....	£28.—	£18.10	£14.00	...Return	£42.00	£27.15
TO BRISBANE.....	£30.—	£20.—	£14.—	...Return	£54.—	£36.—
TO SYDNEY.....	£33.—	£23.—	£15.—	...Return	£59.10	£41.10
TO MELBOURNE	£34.10	£24.10	£16.—	...Return	£62.5	£44.5
TO YOKOHAMA	$80.00	$60.00	$40.00	...Return	$170.00	$120.
TO KOBE	$95.00	$70.00	$50.00	...Return	$170.00	$120.
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG ...	$140.00	$100.00				

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	£97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.....	96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	ABOUT
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*SEYDLITZ*	WEDNESDAY, 19th Dec.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*PRINZ HEINRICH*	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Jan.

TRANSPACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK to EUROPE by the Magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	£62. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN	63. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG.....	65. 0. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1906. [

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK. Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK. Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.6 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt. Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905. [39

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.,

BEGS TO NOTIFY CONSUMERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT ON AND FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1907,

The Price of Gas will be Reduced to $2.75 per 1,000 Cubic Feet.

THE Company takes this opportunity of pointing out the advantages in cheapness and safety of Gas lighting over any other form of illuminant, and of inviting inspection of its Show-rooms at West Point and Yau-ma-ti, Kowloon, in which can be seen every description of Gas apparatus suitable for lighting, heating, or cooking.

GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1906. [1192

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,
60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904 [55

Hotels.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.
For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1906. [31

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS TO ORDER IN EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1905 [

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS, PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS, HOT and COLD WATER throughout, ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required). ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor. TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the— MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [30

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST Class PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE $10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts, or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:— SIEMSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January 1906 [62

FOR SALE.

WELSBACH'S INDOOR and OUTDOOR 4-LIGHT GAS ARC LAMPS,

Do. BOXED LIGHTS.

Do. HARP LAMPS.

Do. MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., &c.,

and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS of all descriptions from best makers.

NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASOLINE LAMPS and GASOLINE ENGINES, kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
100, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1906. [59

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net $4.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net $2.70 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1906. [57

THE HONGKONG STUDIO,

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1906. [66

Intimation.

Powell's

GRAND

XMAS BAZAAR

OPEN TILL 6 P.M. DAILY.

TOYS

INNUMERABLE

From 20 cents to $50 each.

Tea Sets, Kitchen Sets, Pianos, Doll's Houses, Doll's Furniture, Doll's Perambulators, Soldiers, Footballs, Air Guns, Trumpets, Boats, Trains, Carts, Swings, Noah's Arks, Cricket Sets, Rocking Horses, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.

DOLLS

From 50 cents to $30 each.

Dressed Dolls, Undressed Dolls, Rubber Dolls, Woollen Dolls, Saucy Dolls, Walking Dolls, Squeaking Dolls, Rag Dolls, and all sorts of Dolls.

ANIMALS

A Regular "Menagerie."

BARNUM and BAILEY are nowhere in it.

Elephants, Camels, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Rhinosri, Wolves, Foxes, Cows, Pigs, Sheep, Goats, Monkeys, Gorillas, Squirrels, Cats, Pug Dogs, Setters, Pointers, Greyhounds, Bloodhounds, Short Dogs, Long Dogs, Big Dogs, Little Dogs.

GAMES

Pip-Pip, Spring Heeled Jack, Plucked Roosters, Fuzzy Wuzzy, Minnows-in-Wells, Piggeries, Tivoli Board, Frog Skittles, Hooker, &c., &c., &c.

Many of which are enough to make a CAT LAUGH.

Thousands of

XMAS TREE

ORNAMENTS.

&c., &c., &c.

POWELL'S

BAZAAR.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [49

To Let.

TO LET.

No. 8, D'AGUILAR STREET, suitable for SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE, at present occupied by Messrs. K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & Co., who will shortly remove to No. 64, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. [530

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [1183

TO LET.

"RANFURLY," CONDUIT ROAD.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906. [72

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [789

TO LET.

NOS. 8 and 16, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. No. 51, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1906. [1073

TO LET.

A FLAT and THREE ROOMS, near the Hongkong Bank, suitable for Offices. Moderate rental.

Apply to—

X. Y. Z.

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1013

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE on PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [1142

TO LET.

ONE GODOWN, at EAST POINT, close to the Water, suitable for the storage of any Cargo.

Floor Area 6,100 square feet.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1009

TO LET.

EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods Storage) at No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Apply to—

HO TUNG,
Compradore Department,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1906. [949

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF

JAPANESE ART CURIOS AND SILK EMBROIDERIES,

TO BE HELD AT

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT'S AUCTION ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET,

ON

WEDNESDAY,
the 19th DECEMBER, 1906,
AND
THURSDAY,
the 20th DECEMBER, 1906, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M.

A FINE Collection of GOLD DAMASCENE WORKS OF ART made by the best known makers; this lot comprises CABINET BOXES, NECKLACES (with Jade), BRACELETS, BUCKLES, HAT PINS, CHATELAINES, CIGAR, CIGARETTE and CARD CASES, LINKS, UMBRELLA HANDLES, &c.

A Selection of SILVER WARE, comprising:—VASES, JEWEL BOXES, CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES, HAIR PINS, &c., &c.

Fine Old SATSUMA WARE, including PLATES, BOWLS, INCENSE BURNERS, VASES, &c., &c.

Handsome BRONZES made at the Tokio Art School.

Fine OLD GOLD LACQUER, comprising:—SCREENS, PANELS, INROS, JEWEL BOXES, &c., &c.

OLD WOOD CARVINGS (Ramma), CARVED CHAIRS, OLD PRINTS, &c., &c.

CUT VELVET HANGINGS, PICTURES, CUSHION COVERS, &c., &c.;

ALSO

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

SILK EMBROIDERIES,

such as TEMPLE HANGINGS, ART PICTURES, CUSHION COVERS, SCREENS, COURT KIMONOS, BEDSPREADS, and MANTEL DRAPERIES, &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Monday, the 17th December, 1906.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1906. [1186

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on MONDAY, the 17th December, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINES AND SPIRITS,

Comprising:—

CLARET, SAUTERNES, BEER, LIQUEUR, HOCK, BURGUNDIES, VERMOUTH, SHERRY, RUM, BRANDY, WHISKY, CHAMPAGNE, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [1185

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, the 18th and 19th December, 1906, at 10 A.M. each day, at H. M. NAVAL YARD,

SUNDRY NAVAL, VICTUALLING, OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES,

Comprising:—

LATHE, TURNTABLE, BOATS, OLD CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE, INCLINED HAND LAMPS for SEARCH-LIGHT PROJECTORS, OLD METAL, IRON, PAPER-STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE, MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, BLANKETS, WINTER CLOTHING and MATERIALS, CASK STAVES, KNEE BOOTS, PROVISIONS, OFFICERS' MESS TRAPS, TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues may be had on application.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [1168

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

MESSRS HUGHES AND HOUGH have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 20th day of December, 1906, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, 8, Des Vœux Road Central.

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

IN ONE LOT.

All that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND with frontages to Carnarvon, Granville and Kimberley Roads, registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 540, held for the residue of a term of 75 years created by the Crown Lease thereof dated 3rd October, 1888, together with the messuages or dwelling houses, known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Ormsby Terrace, and 1, 2, 3 and 4, Ormsby Villas.

Annual Crown Rent $566.

Area 123,232 sq. ft.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. EWENS & HARSTON,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or from
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [1167

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALVED GOODS and WRECKAGE now in the Custody of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH at the Godowns at Kowloon, on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1906, at 11 A.M., unless the same are claimed and taken delivery of and the charges due in respect thereof paid before that date.

Full particulars of the said Goods and Wreckage can be obtained from the POLICE and HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1906. [1194

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on MONDAY, the 17th December, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

CHINESE CURIOS.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906. [1199

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on TUESDAY, the 18th December, 1906, at 4 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906 [1197

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell at his Sales Rooms, in Duddell Street, ON THURSDAY, the 27th day of December, 1906, at 3 P.M.

The ONE-SIXTH share and interest of the late TANG YUK CHUEN of and in the pieces of ground registered in the Land Office as

KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 50,
KOWLOON INLAND LOTS Nos. 629, 630, 631 and 1,111,

and of and in all the messuages and buildings thereon respectively,

AND ALSO

All the right share and interest of the said TANG YUK CHUEN of and in the piece of ground registered in the Land Office as

KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 43.

AND ALSO

The ONE-SIXTH share and interest of the late TANG YUK CHUEN of and in the business of the MAN LUNG SHOP, No. 127, Des Vœux Road West, and of and in the MAN LUNG GINGER FACTORY, at Yaumati, on Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 629, 630, 631 and 1,111.

PARTICULARS.

Kowloon Marine Lot No. 50. Area 80,600 square feet. Annual Crown Rent $832.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 629. Area 47,250 square feet. Annual Crown Rent $216.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 630. Area 23,100 square feet. Annual Crown Rent $106.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 631. Area 23,100 square feet. Annual Crown Rent $106.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1,111. Area 2,250 square feet. Annual Crown Rent $30.

Kowloon Marine Lot No. 43. Area 92,948 square feet. Annual Crown Rent $940.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

Messrs. EWENS & HARSTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906. [1195

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has RESIGNED the Agency of the PORTLAND FLOURING MILLS CO.

A. H. RENNIE.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [1180

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong 8th May, 1895 [18

HOLOCAUST.

Out of the stress of the night,
Of the storm, the wind, and the rain;
I dragged my boat up the sand—
Wondering, there in the night
Was it worth the trouble and pain?
Would shipwreck have been more grand?

The salt of the stinging seas
Has clung to the battered prow,—
The sails are sodden and wet.
Ah! safe on the marshy leas,
I am sheltered and calmer now
From a frenzy I must forget.

But once when the wind raged most,
A rent in the stormy skies
Showed me the naked moon:
Her face was that of a ghost,
Her beauty yours, and your eyes.
I struggled to shore too soon!

Out of the gloom of the night,
The red fire leaps and glows,
In the glare the dark waves gloat:
For whether 'tis wrong or right,
No more sailing seas she goes:
To-night I have burnt my boat!

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

POISONED BY CHICAGO MEAT.

FAMILY OF SEVEN ILL THROUGH EATING "ROAST BEEF."

Seven persons, the members of a family named McMurray, residing in the Maryhill district of Glasgow, have suffered through partaking of American tinned meat.

One Saturday night last month the mother bought a tin of roast beef, and about two hours after the meal the youngest child became ill, and at intervals the others, including the parents, showed symptoms of poisoning. A doctor who was sent for informed the police of the affair, and the police surgeon examined the family and found them to be suffering from the effects of ptomaine poisoning.

The five children were removed to the infirmary, but the parents declined to go there, as they were not so ill. Another son took a small quantity of the meat without any ill-effect.

The tin weighed one pound, was bought from a local grocer, and bore the label, "Inter-State Packing Company, Chicago: Superior Roast Beef." The police surgeon has no doubt that the ptomaine poison came from the tinned meat.

SUICIDE'S DIAMOND SHARES.

ALMOST VALUELESS, BUT NOW WORTH OVER £500,000.

There was tragedy—grim, underlying tragedy—in an auction sale in London on Thursday, says the *Daily Mail* of Nov. 17.

Think of it! In February last a well-known London man, confronted on every side by financial stress, committed suicide. He held in one company shares which are to-day worth between half and three-quarters of a million of money.

These were shares in the Vaal River diamond Company. When the desperate financier took his life the shares were of comparatively little value. On Thursday a £1 Founders' share was sold for no less than £6,500. A lot of six fetched £26,950.

The London man in question was Mr. Ernest Schwabacher. He was fifty-six years of age when he was found shot in his bed in Conduit street last February. At the inquest it was stated that, except financial trouble, he had nothing to worry him.

The late Mr. Schwabacher's total indebtedness to his creditors was about £100,000. His shares were only held by him nominally at the time of his death, as his creditors had a lien on them. When he died the Vaal £1 shares were worth 25s. To-day they stand at 8¼, and have been as high as 12.

The auction sale on Thursday, which carried in its train so tragic a life story, took place at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard. The six shares were put up in six separate lots. The bidding was animated, and this is what the lots realised:

1.	£3,250	5	£5,000
2.	£3,100	6.	£6,500
3.	£4,100		
4.	£5,000	Total	£26,950

There was another notable feature of this strange sale. By a clever manœuvre one buyer made a profit of £3,000 in half an hour. Seeing the enhanced prices which the final lots realised, the purchaser of the first lot commissioned the auctioneer to put up his lot again on behalf of himself. He had paid £3,250 for it; he sold it for £6,250, the purchaser being the buyer to whom the other five lots had been knocked down.

A new-laid egg averages 2½oz. in weight, of which shell and skin weigh about ½oz.

A LUNAR day is 24 hours 52 minutes. The tides rise and fall twice in this space of time.

THE first war medal issued to the British Army seems to have been by Charles I., in 1643.

OUR National Debt originated in the reign of William III., whose first loan was obtained in 1694.

TIDES are perceptible in the Mediterranean, but not in the Black Sea, and barely so in the Baltic.

A TURKISH bookseller, if a strict Mohammedan, will refuse to sell printed copies of the Koran.

IT requires 50lb. of tallow candles to give the same amount of light as is given by 1,000 ft. of coal gas.

Intimations.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

"No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this—concerning some medicine or other:—"If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to, speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a life extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made *bread*, or at a *medicine* which really actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out or discovered by accident; it was *studied* out on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anæmia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. You may resort to it with a faith and hope that arise from the history of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. Hun-Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world. 4.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!!

DO not make your Xmas Purchase before you see

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, Queen's Road Central.

Who have just received the Finest Assortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH CONFECTIONERY from the best makers of London and Paris;

ALSO

A Large Variety of LIQUORS, BORDEAUX, PORT, SHERRY, WHISKY, &c., &c., from the most renowned houses in France and other foreign countries.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [16

NEW TRAVELLER'S HOTEL

REMOVED from 64 to 70, QUEEN'S ROAD, Corner Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1906. [1190

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & Co.,

General Agents, Hongkong.

WHISKIES.

SCOTCH.

Black's Fine Old Scotch ..... $8.00 Per Dozen Case.

Neil McLean, Old Scotch ..... 10.00 " "

Ronald Rennie Green Seal ..... 12.00 " "

Glen Alva * * *... 13.00 " "

Neil McLean, Finest Liqueur ..... 13.00 " "

Ronald Rennie, Perfection ..... 14.00 " "

Melrose ..... 16.00 " "

Ronald Rennie, Finest Liqueur ... 16.00 " "

Melrose * * * (12 Years Old) ..... 20.00 " "

IRISH.

Mitchell's Old, Green Label ..... $9.00 Per Doz. Case.

Mitchell's Liqueur, White Label ..... 15.00 " "

BARRETTO & Co.,
Agents,
Nos. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1906. [50

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents: Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1906.

DEPARTURE OF SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

To-day signalised the departure from Hongkong, upon a voyage of recuperation, of our universally popular Governor, His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, who proceeded by the mail-steamer *Devanha* south to Singapore, and thence to Java, where, doubtless, a sojourn in the garden-like heights above Batavia, will serve to restore him to that normal condition of robust health and activity which was so severely endangered by his deplorable accident upon the Polo-ground on the 5th of November last; an accident which, we ween, came nearer to losing this Colony the services of a most able administrator, and our Colonists a sympathetic and beloved chief and friend than has been officially admitted. Since Sir Matthew Nathan came among us a little over two years ago, he has made the influence of his personality among us, from highest to lowest, felt in a way that none of his predecessors has ever done. In a word, he and his sympathetic administration have so moulded and fitted themselves to the wants of Hongkong, executive and social, that Sir Matthew has become part of the Colony and the Colony part of the Governor, one and indivisible. As a keen and able soldier, as an English gentleman of the best type, as an administrator of splendidly statesmanlike qualities, which should serve to lift him into the highest rank, and as a man whose right hand, where philanthropy and charity are in question, does not know what its left fellow is doing, the enforced absence of Sir Matthew Nathan from our midst, if only temporary, will, nevertheless, be most keenly felt by all classes of society, and in wishing his Excellency "God speed" and a safe return among us in full possession of his bodily strength and mental vigour, we feel that we but feebly express the sentiments of each man, woman and child of the community. To-day at 2.30 p.m. the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, was sworn in as Officer Administering the Government of the Colony during the absence of H.E. Sir Matthew Nathan. Of Mr. May, who is so well-known to Hongkong, nothing is needed to be said, though it may be recalled that he has held a similar position, viz., during the interregnum which spaced the departure of Sir Henry Blake and the arrival of Sir Matthew Nathan. During that period Mr. May carried out the duties of Officer Administering the Government with most conspicuous ability, and he may well be depended upon, from his long and varied experience of Colonial administration, to direct the affairs of the Colony during the regretted absence of Hongkong's Governor.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Reference to our Canton notes in another column will convince readers of the determination, which has seized one section of the Chinese at Canton, to nullify the recently concluded agreement for the construction of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The suggestion emanated from the Cantonese in Shanghai that the agreement was far too advantageous to the Britishers to allow of the Chinese consenting to its terms without protest. It was accordingly proposed that a joint memorial should be presented to the Waiwupu by the Chinese in Canton and those of their compatriots in Shanghai. This protest, according to our Canton correspondent, was made by telegram on the 13th inst. and it remains to be seen what action will be taken thereon by the Chinese Government. Meanwhile it should be interesting to observe that the news of the conclusion of the agreement was received with satisfaction in England. The *L. & C. Express* of 16th ult. comments editorially thus:—"Much satisfaction is felt in London at the successful termination of the negotiations concerning the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The conclusion of this long-debated matter is considered a promising sign for the arrangement of other railway negotiations pending in China. As many of our readers well know, this railway is intended to run from the Kowloon territory of the Hongkong Government, which is situated on the mainland of China, to the great city of Canton. The distance traversed by the line will be about 102 miles, and it passes through a fertile and thickly peopled country. It will form the most direct communication between the great port of Hongkong and the flourishing city of Canton. As is well known, the Hongkong Government has for some time past been desirous of furthering the construction of the line. So strongly did it feel on this point that it has, on its own account, started the construction of the portion of the line in British territory, and it will be responsible for the construction of the same. The building of the part in Chinese territory has until now been delayed, owing to the obstructive policy of the Chinese officials, but at last they seem to have given way under the pressure of an enlightened Viceroy, and only the signature of the Chinese Emperor to the edict is awaited, which is largely a matter of form. The ratification of the agreement will involve the issue of a sterling loan for about £1,500,000 on this side, which, in view of the success of other Chinese loans, should be readily responded to by our market when monetary conditions are more favourable."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha have sent us a characteristic wall calendar for 1907.

MESSRS. Reuter, Brockelmann & Co. send us two date blocks for 1907 from the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Co., represented by them in Hongkong.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr T. Sercombe Smith, Police Magistrate, to act as Colonial Secretary, *with effect from this date.*

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Arthur Bertram Ogle, lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to be his Aide-de-Camp, with effect from this date.

As we go to press we learn that an arrest has been made by the police of a former cook in the employ of the late Mr. Craik on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. No corroboration of the report could be obtained at the Police office.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., to be Harbour Master, &c, in succession to the late Capt. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., with effect from the 5th inst.

DEPARTURE OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

HON. MR. F. H. MAY SWORN IN.

By the English mail steamer, the P. and O. *Devanha*, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., left the Colony for Singapore, *en route* to Java, whither he proceeds on a health-seeking trip, under the advice of his medical advisers. The departure of His Excellency the Governor was quite informal, only the members of the Legislative Council, and a few personal friends assembling at Blake Pier, to wish His Excellency God speed, and a speedy restoration to his usual good health, and an early return to this Colony, which wishes find an echo in the hearts of all here without a doubt.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

At half-past two o'clock this afternoon the members of the Legislative Council assembled in the Council Chamber for the purpose of witnessing the swearing-in of Mr. F. H. May as Officer Administering the Government. As usual his Honour the Chief Justice administered the oaths. Mr. May then standing by the Gubernatorial chair took the oath of allegiance, the oath of office and the judicial oath.

After the three several oaths had been administered, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government said he felt sure that all present would join with him in regretting the circumstances which had necessitated the occurrence which they had just witnessed, and would be unanimous in wishing the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, a most successful health-giving trip, and a speedy return to his seat of Government. (Applause.) The members present adjourned for a meeting of the Executive Council.

The members of the Legislative Council present were: Hon. Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney General; Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer; Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works; Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Hon. Mr. F. A. Hewett, and Mr. A. G. Fletcher, Clerk of Councils. Others present were Mrs. Atkinson and Miss Carr, Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. A. Seth, I.S.O.

THE FORMALITY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

We are requested to state that during the Governor's absence His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will not reside at Government House, and that it is unnecessary for residents in the Colony, and others, who have already written their names at Government House during the current year, to call upon the Officer Administering the Government or upon Mrs. May, as wife of the Officer Administering the Government.

Those who have not already called at Government House and wish to do so will be good enough to write their names in the Governor's book which is still kept there.

The following *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued this afternoon:—"It is hereby notified that, His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, having left the Colony this day, the prescribed Oaths of Office were administered by His Honour the Chief Justice in the presence of the Executive Council to the Honourable Mr. Francis Henry May, Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order and Colonial Secretary of the Colony, and that Mr. May thereupon assumed the Administration of the Government in virtue of His Majesty's Commission given at the Court at St James's on the fourteenth day of October, 1903.

"A. G. M. FLETCHER,
"Clerk of Councils.

"COUNCIL CHAMBER,
"15th December, 1906."

THE sale of the leasehold property situated at No. 45, Gough Street, advertised to take place in the sale-rooms of Messrs. Hughes and Hough to-day at noon, did not take place, as at the last moment the vendor's solicitors, Messrs. Dennys and Bowley, were enabled to announce that the matter had been settled between the parties.

LAU MAN, a shopkeeper, carrying on business at No. 112, Shau-ki-wan West, charged his son, Lau Tsoi, a waster, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, with robbing him of $100 last evening. The father, so we are given to understand, is a hard-working man and has been greatly worried of late by the wild doings of his son. Small sums of money have of late been found to be missing from the shop but the old man did not suspect his son, although he was watched. Last night he was seen to go behind the counter, open the drawer, and extract the sum mentioned above. This so angered the father that, in order to teach him a lesson, he was promptly removed to the police station in that locality and locked up for the night, on a charge of larceny. His Worship sent the lad to gaol for twenty-one days.

WHEN the Canton steamer *Powan* arrived in Hongkong yesterday evening the usual gang of excise officers boarded the vessel and after a search one of the officers escorted an aged Chinaman to the Central Police Station. They found on him five candareens of prepared opium, for which he could not produce a ticket from the Opium Farmer. He gave his name as Chan Chak Lam, an expectant mandarin. He explained to the inspector-on-duty that since the anti-opium smoking edict was issued at Peking all officials in Canton were given warning by the Viceroy of Canton to either abandon the habit or be dismissed. He was at present on a tour with the intention of giving up the evil habit. He was released on bail of $15. On being arraigned before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, at the Police Court, this morning, he quietly admitted the charge, with some feeling of shame, and was fined $3. He hurriedly made for the prisoner's waiting room paid the fine, and disappeared through the back way.

AN AERIAL ROPE-WAY.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT'S INSTALLATION.

One of the most interesting of recent installations in the colony is the new overhead railway, the erection of which has just been completed between the Ordnance Department stores upon the sea-front, and their magazine's upon the hill, for the conveyance of heavy loads of shell and ammunition between these two points. Since the installation is not, like most other things connected with the Ordnance Department, of a secret nature, we have been able to obtain particulars of this singularly interesting piece of engineering.

Whilst this overhead line is based upon the German patented system of Messrs. J. Pohlig & Co., of Cologne, the contract was placed in the hands of an English firm, Messrs. Commens & Co., of East Cheap, London, and the material, with the sole exception of the hauling cable, which is of Krupp steel, is all of English make.

The construction of this overhead line has been supervised by Mr. Fritz Emmel, a German guarantee engineer in the service of Messrs. Commens, who has been employed upon the work during the past six months.

What strikes the observer most particularly is the beautiful ease and simplicity with which the rope way is worked, and the very small power employed in hauling the heavy loads of shell and ammunition up the very heavy gradients, two of which are of not less than 1 in 20 or 1 in 25.

Another advantage which this overhead system has over others which we have seen, is due to its admirable new brake-gear, which entirely does away with any chance of jumping or friction.

The carriers of the rope-way run upon two wheels along a fixed wire rope or cable, which is supported by standards varying in height according to the rise of the ground.

Suspended from the carriers by means of wrought-steel frames are the cars, in the case of the rope-way under notice, of two kinds, one of open round-bottomed tray shape, for carrying large shell, and the other closed cylindrical for ammunition and explosives.

The carriers are drawn along the carrying ropes by means of an endless hauling rope, to which a patent coupling grip is attached, so that the loaded carrier can easily and safely surmount gradients of one in one if necessary, without injury to the rope.

The grip is closed and opened automatically, and the brake-gear also works in similar fashion, being one of the neatest things we have seen. As the car comes from off the carrying rope on to the iron rails of the station, the brake is put hard down by a fin which depends from the rail, and is released again when the journey along the wire is continued.

The Aerial Rope-way starts with a station on the sea-front of the Ordnance Department's Yard, where two small manual cranes will deliver the stores from lighter direct into the cars standing, or rather hanging, ready in the station. One gentle push on to the rope and away goes the car with its load of 13 cwt. up the hill to the Central Station, whence it can be switched on to a wire leading to the Station which discharges into any particular magazine.

The line is of the shape of a Y, one portion running direct from the sea-front to the Central Station alongside the power-house, and the others forking away to left and right, one to a Station outside U magazine, and the other to the Explosives Laboratory. The three lines can be worked at once if desired by a very simple system of coupling up at the Central Station.

The power which works all the cables from its connection close to the Central Station is supplied by a small but efficient oil engine of the vertical type supplied by Tangye's Limited of Birmingham of only 17 horse-power, and one is set wondering how this very moderate power can perform the work of haulage as well as it does. Doubtless the perfection and simplicity of the whole system itself is such that any waste of power is avoided.

The weight to be carried by one car is, as we have said, 13 cwt., and these are so arranged along the hauling cable that a distance of 100 yards shall be between each car in rotation, whilst for every car leaving the station one is coming back.

The fixed cable has a diameter of 1½ inches, with a breaking strain of 75 tons, while the hauling cable, which is of Krupp steel, is of ½ inch diameter, and has a breaking-strain of 35 tons.

The contract price of the installation is of course an official secret, but we understand that the iron-girder and frame work of stations and standards cost in the neighbourhood of £3,000.

Altogether the installation appears to give the most unstinted satisfaction to every one concerned, though in the present disappearance of battleships from this station, it will not be called upon to haul our heaviest shell, viz., the naval 12-inch.

The lengths of some of the aerial ropeways installed elsewhere by Messrs. Commens & Co. are stupendous. In Norway there is one, for dealing with whole pine-trunks, of no less than 35 miles in length; while during the Russo-Japanese War when, it will be remembered, the Russians were for a time completely shut off in Vladivostock from the supply of coal from the sea side, they built a line of 20 miles in length, running from the coal-mines in the hinterland right down to the naval port, thus effectually doing away with any chance of a coal famine.

THE price of bar silver on 13th ult. reached 33d. per ounce—a price which had not previously been touched since 1893. In the interval it has been down to but little over 20d., and just lately the quotation has got close up to the current level, but not quite. The improvement is due largely to the Indian demand and the restriction of the American supplies, and on the other side of the Atlantic it is confidently predicted that a considerably higher market valuation is to be attained by the white metal.—*L. & C. Express.*

THE CURSE OF KOWLOON.

INDIAN HIGHBINDERS AT WORK AGAIN.

Not many days ago we reported a robbery, perpetrated by Indians, in which two poor ricksha coolies after dropping their fares at Mau-tau-wai-village, near Old Kowloon City, were severely beaten and robbed of all they possessed. To-day, we have to report another of these outrages which occurred near the scene of the last robbery, and in which a number of Indian scamps played the leading part. It is to be greatly regretted that the revolver which was fired by a European constable at one of the fleeing rascals suddenly went defective and failed to bring down the fugitive. If it did not, we believe that the high-handed behaviour of these scums would have been ended there and then. However, the police at Yaumati, who deserve great praise, have succeeded in capturing one Indian, who alleges that he is a watchman in the employ of the Steam Laundry, on suspicion of being implicated in last night's robbery, and we hope that a very careful inquiry will be made before this man is released from custody. Matters have now reached such a stage that these Indians practically run the peninsula. Policemen have got to be armed for fear of being attacked by them, Europeans going, even as far as Kowloon City, have also to be prepared in case they are held up and robbed, while women and children sally out of their houses after nightfall at their own risk. Such is the condition of affairs at Kowloon at the present moment. Even a well-known police inspector, who went as far as Kowloon City a few Sundays ago, remarked that the demeanour of the Indians he met on the road was nothing less than insulting.

The behaviour of a band of Indians last evening towards a respectable Chinese gentleman was as far as it could go. According to the report he made to the police it seems that the gentleman in question, whose name is Leung Sze, a matshed builder, residing on the Sai Kung Road, near Kowloon City, was on his way to Yaumati in licensed ricksha No. 157. At about half-past seven o'clock when he reached Tai Shek Ku, not far from the spot where the two ricksha coolies were "held up" recently, three Indians, all of whom were dressed in white, sprang out from the hillside, and called upon the ricksha coolie to stop. The coolie, in fear of his life, dropped the shafts of his vehicle, and disappeared into the darkness. One of the Indians walked up to the ricksha, and seized the fare by his queue. Another got hold of the Chinaman by the right hand, and together they dragged him out of the vehicle, at the same time thumping the man. While the two Indians held down the matshed builder, the third man searched the Chinaman and stole a purse containing one $10 bill, $15 in $5 notes, a receipt for $70 from Mr. O. D. Thomson, solicitor, and other things. After that they bolted in different directions. At that moment a European constable, hearing the cries of the unfortunate man, rushed to the scene, and saw one of the Indians making as fast as he could down the road in the direction of Yaumati. He gave chase, and finding that the Indian was faster, he pulled out his service revolver and fired two shots at the fleeing Indian. At that moment something went wrong with the revolver. What was the flaw is not known, but there are a few who think that the flaw was on the part of the officer. Such is not the case, for the person who held the revolver on this occasion is known to be one of the finest revolver shots there are in the Force. However that may be, the report of the discharge of the revolver frightened the Indian and he disappeared among the bushes. Two Indian constables, who also heard the report, repaired to the scene and helped to escort the unfortunate Chinaman to the Police Station. The police went out afterwards and arrested an Indian on suspicion of being concerned in the "hold up." Although the matshed builder cannot identify this man the police have decided to hold him until he can clear himself.

THE ENGINEERS' DANCE.

Over 600 guests assembled in the City Hall last night to attend the annual dance given by the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong. The Hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The staircase leading to the ballroom was lined with flowers and greenery; bunting adorned the walls, and the crest of the Institute, which was surrounded with electric lights, occupied a prominent position in the Hall. The first dance started at nine o'clock and was continued into the small hours of the morning, and was, taking its all in all, a huge success. The band of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment was present. The following gentlemen were responsible for the success of the dance and for supplying a pleasant evening to their guests:—Decoration Committee: Messrs. H. T. Richardson, E. C. Wilks, W. C. Jacks, and W. Wilson. Refreshments: Messrs. J. D. Logan, J. W. Anderson, J. McCubbin, D. Harvey, and W. Craike. Supper: Messrs. J. D. Logan, J. D. Morrison, T. W. Robertson, and V. Watson. Dance: Messrs. J. D. Morrison, and E. O. Murphy. Invitation: Messrs. W. Ramsay, A. Ritchie and T. Skinner. Stewards: Messrs. A. Milroy, H. B. Bridger, J. MacDonald, J. McCubbin, T. Ritchie, E. O. Murphy, D. Harvey, A. Sinclair, W. McLaren, W. J. Hill, and A. Blake. Masters of Ceremony: Messrs. J. D. Morrison and E. O. Murphy. Mr. C. J. Tyndale-Lea was secretary and manager.

THE WEATHER

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 15th at 11.55 a.—The barometer has risen over Japan; and fallen elsewhere, particularly over China.

A depression, which will probably move Eastwards, is lying over Central China, and pressure is now highest over W. Japan.

The monsoon is interrupted on the China Coast, and moderate E. and S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel. Moderate to light monsoon will prevail over the N. part of the China Sea.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, E. to S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, misty.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE KIANGSU REBELLION.

INSURGENTS' STRONG FORCE.

IMPERIAL TROOPS' SUCCESS.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 15th December.
1 p.m.

It is reported that the total force of the Kiangsu insurgents number some seven thousand men.

The Imperial troops who have been advancing against the rebels met with small success on Monday last.

Troops continue to be pouring into the city of Pinglisiang, whereupon the insurgents are retreating in the direction of Hunan.

DAIRY FARM CATTLE.

RINDERPEST EXTENDING AT POKFULAM FARMS.

In connection with a letter received by the Sanitary Board from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, in which he states that the cattle disease at the Dairy Farm sheds at Pokfulam has extended to other sheds, a special meeting of the Sanitary Board was called for at half-past twelve o'clock, to-day, to declare No. 6 shed an infected area. The report reads:—

Hongkong, 15th December.

I beg to report that the sick cows at the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam in No. 5 shed have been destroyed according to the Board's instructions, buried in lime, and the shed disinfected.

I regret also to have to report that the disease has now extended to the nearest shed, about twenty yards away—No. 6 shed. In this shed there are eighty-two animals. Of these two are sick. I have had them taken out of this shed and put into No. 5 shed where the disease just appeared. I have closed now No. 6 shed, provisionally, and recommend that the Board declare it an "infected area," as in the case of No. 5 shed. I beg to ask for authority to engage two watchmen to ensure that no communication exists between the infected sheds and the outside.

To limit the spread of the disease, the following steps have been taken:—

Every shed on the farm is being treated as an infected shed, in that the shed is kept locked with the cow-boys inside and a separate lot of boys used to carry milk from the sheds and bring food to the cows.

The stock at "Midway" is being removed to Sassoon's villas and housed in temporary matsheds. This divides the cattle on the farm into two lots with a mile space between. I am also trying the effect of serum inoculations.

ADAM GIBSON,
Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

This report, having been submitted to the President of the Board, a special meeting was called.

The President read the letter to the meeting, and a resolution was passed declaring No. 6 shed an infected area, and sanctioning the engagement of the watchmen mentioned in the veterinary surgeon's report.

PIRACY IN THE FAR EAST.

In the House of Commons on the 9th ult., Mr. Bellairs asked whether any representations have been received by the Foreign Office, or addressed by the Foreign Office to the Admiralty, concerning the increase of piracy on the China Station, and whether the Chinese Government are actively co-operating with a view to the suppression of these lawless proceedings.

Mr. Runciman, on behalf of Sir E. Grey, stated:—Communications have passed between the Admiralty and Foreign Office on this subject. The commanding officers of His Majesty's ships on the West River are being called upon to report periodically on the state of security of traffic on the waterways in the neighbourhood of Canton, and from time to time to suggest such improvements as may appear to them desirable in the plans devised for keeping piracy in check. The question is now engaging the attention of the Commander-in-Chief. The Chinese Government have sent very stringent instructions to the Canton Viceroy as to the necessity of suppressing piracy.

WONG Tsoi, *alias* Wong Wo Leung, who gave Chief Detective Inspector Hanson his occupation as a lime burner, was arrested by a detective, yesterday afternoon, on a warrant. This man is wanted by the Canton authorities on a charge of armed robbery, alleged to have been committed in the Wong Kiang Hi village, Sai Kung district, in Kwei-sin province, some months ago. Extradition proceedings will be opened as soon as witnesses from the interior arrive. In the meantime he is being detained by the police.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Empress of China*) 16th inst.
German (*Prinz Regent Luitpold*) 18th inst.
German (*Seydlitz*) 19th inst.
Indian (*Arratoon Apcar*) 19th inst.
American (*Korea*) 20th inst.

The s.s. *Spasia* left Singapore on 15th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 19th inst.

The s.s. *Carnarvonshire* left Singapore on 14th inst., at 6 a.m., and is due here on 21st inst.

The Great Northern s.s. *Dakota* from Seattle arrived at Yokohama on 14th inst., a.m.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

The Education Bill.

LONDON, 13th December.

The House of Commons, by 416 to 107, has decided to reject the House of Lords' amendments, *en bloc*.

The Trades Disputes Bill.

The Trades Disputes Bill has passed the Committee stage in the House of Lords.

The United States and Japan.

Mr. Glarin has submitted to the Senate a resolution, recommending negotiations with Japan, with a view to modifying the treaty prohibiting the entrance of Japanese coolies.

The School Question in France.

At the instance of M. Pichon, the Chamber has adopted a resolution to gradually substitute secular for religious schools in the East.

Later.

Germany.

The Reichstag has rejected, by 178 to 168, the supplementary estimates of Mks. 30,000,000, for the rebellion in South-West Africa.

Immediately upon the rejection, Prince von Buelow read an Imperial message dissolving the Reichstag, before a vote was taken, after which he appealed strongly to the patriotism of the House.

The Transvaal Constitution.

Letters Patent, embodying the Transvaal Constitution, have been issued.

The provisions are the same as sketched by Mr. Winston Churchill on the 31st July last.

OPIUM WARS OF CHINA.

As the result of the recommendations of the returned commissioners, after consultation with Yuan-Shi-Kai and Tang-Shao-Yi, an edict was issued to-night ordering the abolition of the use of opium, both foreign and native, in China, within ten years.

As far back as the beginning of last century the Chinese Government desired to rid the country of the curse of opium, the use of which had been steadily growing among the inhabitants. Before 1767 the import of opium had rarely exceeded 200 chests, but in that year it amounted to 1,000. By 1800 it had increased so alarmingly that an Imperial edict was issued prohibiting the importation and threatening all Chinese who used it with condign punishment.

The traffic in opium had always been a smuggling one and the edict did not prevent its increase. India was the great exporter of the drug, and it was because the revenues derived by India from its export to China were threatened that our first war with the latter country was entered into.

In 1835 the Chinese Emperor prohibited the trade. In the same year a quantity of the drug was burnt by the Chinese at Canton. For three years trouble occurred connected with the traffic, until at length, in March, 1839, the Chinese Commissioner at Canton ordered the seizure of opium. The British residents were forbidden to leave, and the factories were surrounded and outrages committed. A few days afterward the British Commissioner at Canton required the British residents to surrender to him all their opium. By May over 40,000 chests were surrendered and the Commissioner and British residents left Canton, the Chinese afterward destroying the opium.

This was followed by the Emperor of China in 1840 interdicting all trade and intercourse with England forever. War was declared by Britain, and lasted until 1845, when a treaty of peace was signed, Hongkong being ceded to the British. Nothing was said in the treaty of the opium traffic, which went on as before.

In 1856 we were again at was with China, the opium traffic being one of the principal reasons. In this undertaking France joined us. The war lasted until 1858, when peace was signed, one stipulation being "a revision of the tariff."

The third and last war that we embarked upon for the sake of opium was in 1860, France again being our ally, observes the *Chronicle* (London). In this expedition the allies marched on Pekin, and the summer palace of the Emperor was burned by the British. Peace was signed on October 24, 1860, and the opium traffic established.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

On the 14th ult., in the House of Commons, Dr. Shipman asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could now say what are the terms of settlement between the Russian Government and the British owners of the *Knight Commander* and the other British vessels destroyed in the late Russo-Japanese War.

Mr. Runciman, who replied on behalf of Sir Edward Grey, said: With regard to the case of the *Knight Commander*, the Russian Government having declined to reconsider the claim put forward on behalf of the owners and others concerned, His Majesty's Government have proposed that the case should be referred to arbitration by the International Tribunal at The Hague. The Russian Government have not yet replied to this proposal. The case of other vessels destroyed by the Russian Naval forces during the hostilities between Russia and Japan are pending before the Russian Prize Court. His Majesty's Government have, however, reserved the right of further diplomatic intervention, if necessary, after the usual legal remedies have been exhausted by the parties concerned.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Shameen 14th December, 1906.

Mr. Lo Wing Chong has assumed the office of First Secretary to H.E. Viceroy Chow Fu and in charge of his Bureau of Foreign Affairs. This gentleman is a nephew of the late Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James, H. E. Lu Lok, and owing to his connection for several years past with the service of the Viceroy and his intimate knowledge of local affairs he will no doubt prove a most invaluable adviser to the Viceroy. The news of this appointment was received here with much gratification. Mr. Ho Yau, the late Consul-General at San Francisco, has been appointed to assist him.

The rumoured appointment, however, of Mr. Lee Chee as one of the secretaries is now contradicted. He is unquestionably a very efficient and capable man, thoroughly well versed in official matters, and have held various important offices before. With regard to the petition against him alleged to have been made to Peking by some Cantonese merchants, as reported in one of your contemporaries, presumably taken from a Chinese newspaper, this is totally unfounded, inasmuch as the Viceroy would in the first instance have been appealed to instead of representations being made direct to the Authorities at Peking. From reliable official sources I learn that Mr. Lee was appointed a wei-yuan in the Dutch Folly.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST OFFICE.

To add to the local facilities of postal communication here, the Japanese Government made arrangements to establish a Post Office in Shameen. A suitable building has been secured and active preparations are in evidence of the office being started very soon. A staff of Japanese trained in postal matters is already on the spot and adequate numbers of Chinese postmen engaged. It is confidently hoped that the service will prove as efficient as that of the other Post Offices in this City.

That the Japs are extending their sphere of influence in not lagging behind the footsteps of the other Powers is sufficiently shown by the influx of Japanese merchants in and around Canton of late and the establishment of their Consulate in Shameen, about a month ago.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 14th December.

A number of merchants, officials and other influential men of Canton, yesterday, telegraphed to the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Posts and Communications, protesting against the agreement in regard to the building of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. They strenuously objected to the clauses on which the agreement is drawn up, in regard to the raising of the capital, and stated that the people of Canton are not without their capital ready for investment, and, moreover, there is sufficient capital in the Yuet-han Railway Company to include this railway in its construction scheme, so there is no need whatever to raise a loan from foreigners, which will give the control of the road to outsiders.

A similar telegram was also transmitted to the Kwangtung merchants and others in Shanghai, requesting them at the same time to also telegraph their protests to the authorities at Peking, in regard to the matter.

A FOREIGN TEACHER FINED.

Yesterday about three o'clock, a number of lads from the Kun A College were going through their drill in a vacant piece of ground at the end of Fong Loi Street in the western suburb. At the same time a few foreigners were also there, playing at ball. One of the foreigners threw the ball purposely at one of the scholars, who protested, but was insulted. On blowing the whistle, by the lad, a policeman came and arrested the offender and brought the foreigner to the No. 12 Police Station. He was ultimately fined $5 and had to find security for his good behaviour in the future. It is reported that this foreigner is a teacher at one of the suburban colleges.

EXPORTATION OF RICE.

A short time ago the Canton Chamber of Commerce, owing to the high price of rice, petitioned H. E. the Viceroy to prohibit the export of this commodity and now H. E. has issued orders to that effect. The Viceroy has sent out instructions to the Commissioners of Customs, and other officials in the various ports to strictly prohibit the exportation of rice.

PRISON LABOUR.

Formerly prisoners of the various prisons did nothing, but eat, smoke opium, idle and gamble all day long. Now the Namhoi Magistrate has strictly prohibited the prisoners of his jails from smoking opium and has put them on to various works including boat-making. Now the Magistrate has made arrangements to purchase a number of sewing machines from the Singer Sewing Machine Company and put these men on sewing work.

COMMISSIONER OF KOWLOON CUSTOMS.

To-morrow H.E. the Viceroy will receive Mr. Parr, the Kowloon Commissioner of Customs.

Yesterday H.E. the Viceroy visited several colleges and afterwards embarked in a steam-launch for the purpose of visiting the Government Industrial Manufactory.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BROADWOOD.

NEW GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING.

By the P. and O. s.s. *Simla*, which came into port this morning, there arrived H.E. Brigadier-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., who comes to take up his appointment as General Officer Commanding the Forces, in succession to Maj.-General Villiers Hatton. On the arrival of the *Simla*, Colonel Darling, accompanied by his staff, proceeded on board in His Excellency the Governor's launch to meet the distinguished officer, who immediately landed and proceeded to the Hongkong Hotel, where he took up his residence, temporarily, until Headquarters House renovation has been completed for his occupancy.

S. S. "PERLE."

ANOTHER DOCK COMPANY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

At four o'clock this afternoon the first stern-wheel steamer built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, for the River service in Tonkin, was successfully launched in the presence of a large gathering of gentlemen interested in mercantile marine affairs, and their wives. The new vessel was christened, in time-honoured custom, the *Perle*, by Mrs. E. C. Wilks, who upon a given signal sent the boat on her way to her natural element amid the cheers of the interested spectators. With her gay array of bunting floating to the eastern breeze, the new vessel made a fine appearance and was much admired. After the work came the pleasure, and the health of the latest product of the Dock Company was drunk, in conjunction with the name of her builders, and owners. This ceremony over, Mrs. Wilks was presented, by the manager of the Dock Company, with a very handsome souvenir of the occasion, which took the form, appropriately enough, of a beautiful pearl and diamond ring, which presentation she gracefully acknowledged.

The s.s. *Perle* is the first of four stern-wheel steamers, to be built by the Dock Company, to the order of Messrs. Wilks and Jack, for Messrs. Roque's river service in Tonkin. The is a vessel of 146 feet length over all, with a 24 feet beam and depth of five feet, having a draft of 24 inches, and a speed of 10 knots, and is built entirely of steel. She has very fine accommodation for first and second class passengers, well fitted and upholstered, and furnished with electric light and fans; the whole vessel being supplied with all the latest and most up-to-date appliances of all sorts. There is also plenty of airy space for steerage passengers. She and her sister boats, which are to be named the *Rubi*, *Saphir* and *Emerald*, should prove valuable acquisitions to their owners, while the Dock Company and all concerned in her building are certainly to be congratulated on their achievement as far as The *Perle* is concerned.

VALUE OF A DAY IN BED.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO SPENDING A RATIONAL SUNDAY.

"How ought we to spend our Sundays?" asks the *Lancet*, discussing, of course, the purely physical side of the subject, in an interval between its attempts to make our flesh creep.

The Pressman, the policeman, the "bonafide traveller," and other strenuous seven-days-a-week workers will be dismayed to learn from Dr. Handford of the Nottingham Hospital, who raises the tantalising question, that the answer is in rest—a Sunday in bed sometimes, in fact.

Says the doctor: The primary need of the body on Sunday is rest." High-pressure brain-work and irregular meals six days a week require that there shall be a day of rest, physical and mental, on the seventh.

A SUNDAY IN BED.

Then he proceeds: "A change of work is not a sufficient relief. For those who are regularly working close up to the stage of complete exhaustion a Sunday in bed is a more useful rest, and may enable them to continue for a longer period without a breakdown. The proper remedy, however, in such a case is to abate the overwork, and then they may again spend their Sundays in a more interesting manner."

MUSCULAR INACTIVITY.

Then the writer turns to mere ordinary folk: "Speaking of those whose work is confined within the limits of moderation and who have a sufficient reserve of energy," Dr. Handford winds up, "the muscle-workers require on Sundays complete muscular inactivity with stimulation of the brain and nervous system through the mind and senses; and the brain-workers, with a sedentary indoor occupation and insufficient opportunities for outdoor exercise on Sundays as will leave them quite free from fatigue on Monday."

In preaching the gospel of Pure Air, Dr. Handford says that one of the churchman's duties is to see that the churches of the land are better ventilated.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

SANTOS DUMONT FLIES AS A BIRD.

M. Santos Dumont's latest preformance with his "Bird of Prey" flying machine is almost disquieting. It inspires one with the same feeling of half regret with which one hears that an explorer has crept nearer the Pole and has come closer to unveiling the secrets of the Ice Maiden than anybody else. The intrepid Brazilian has surely conquered the air, if anybody has. He has flown 260 yards against the wind with his new "heavier than air" appliance. This is as sensational in its way as his circuit of the Eiffel Tower. Really one must begin to think that the aerial regions will presently be as populated as the earth. In all directions inventors are working in France to solve the remaining problems in the navigation of the air. Another aeroplane was operating yesterday on the field at Bagatelle. Indeed, had it not been for an accident, the Blériot machine might have come into direct competition with the aviator of Santos Dumont.

Meanwhile daring aéronauts are continuing their experiments with the dirigible balloon. One of the most interesting constructions at present in France is the "Ville de Paris," belonging to a rich manufacturer, M. Deutsch. The airship has already made its first "free" voyage and has given a marvellous example of stability and security. "La Patrie," the Government's military balloon, is also showing its paces these days, and its evolutions in high air are being watched with the greatest attention by the balloon experts of the army. Your enterprising contemporary, the "Matin," is organizing a race between Paris and London for September, 1908, the year of the Franco-English Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, and Santos Dumont, when asked his opinion about it, thought that, by that time, we should be floating from one capital to the other in a couple of hours or so. The idea might be recommended to the promoters of the Channel Ferry scheme, who are presently to apply to Parliament for extended powers. Even in their wildest dreams they never imagined a service quicker than, say, six or six and a half hours. With your flying machine you could do the journey comfortably before breakfast.—*P.M.G.*

THE WEI-HAI-WEI REGIMENT.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked, on the 12th ult., the Secretary of State for War whether his attention had been called to the losses and inconvenience caused by the disbanding of the Chinese regiment at Wei-hai-wei to the officers of that corps who were engaged for a period of five years, and had now, long before the expiration of that time, been obliged to sell their kit and uniforms and purchase others; and whether he would see fit to give some compensation to the officers affected.

Mr. Haldane: These officers were appointed for three years with power of extension to five, and several of them have completed the latter period. Those who had not completed their service were granted compensation by being permitted to retain Chinese rates of pay and language allowance for 61 days (a) from the date of ceasing duty, if they were going to take leave before returning home, or (b) from the date of disembarcation in this country, if they came home without delay. I may add that seven out of the 13 officers who were on the strength of the reigment in April last have already received other appointments.

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY SHARK REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 14th inst:—The most noteworthy feature of the week has been the advance in Indo-Chinas, which have changed hands in large quantities. A good business has been done in other stocks, but mostly at declining rates.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have strengthened, and after sales at $805, in the early part of the week, advanced to $815, at which rate they have been sold, closing with buyers. The London quotation remains £93. 10s. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have been placed at $760, and shares cannot be obtained under $762½. Cantons are slightly weaker, and sales have taken place at $300, and $297½. North Chinas have declined to Tls. 82½; Yangtszes have buyers at $160.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have been sold at $335. China Fires have been sold, and are offering at $94. A sale is reported at $93.

Shipping.—Douglases have weakened to $38. China and Manilas are quoted at $22. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are obtainable at $27. Indo-Chinas, in response to the continued demand from the North, have hardened further, and have been dealt in at advancing rates up to $88, closing firm. Shell Transports are on offer at 30/6d. Star Ferries (old) and (new) are wanted at $26 and $17½ respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been sold at declining rates down to $135. Perak Sugars have declined to Tls. 8.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have improved a little, and can be placed at Tls. 10.60. Orientals have dropped to G. $9. A dividend of 50 cents gold per share has been declared. Raubs are quoted at $8.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs have found buyers at $93, and $93½, closing in demand at the former price. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have declined to $148 at which rate there are sellers. Shanghai Docks have been placed at Tls. 108 and Tls. 107½.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Sales of Hongkong Lands have taken place at $105 and more shares are wanted. Shanghai Lands have buyers at Tls. 95. Hongkong Hotels are steady at $112½. Humphreys Estates are quoted at $11½.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have been placed in the North at Tls. 75. The report of the Directors of this Company, for the year ended October 31st, 1906, has been issued to Shareholders. The Credit of Profit and Loss account, including Tls. 100,000 brought forward from last year, is Tls. 364,986.25, which it is recommended should be appropriated in the following manner:—To pay a dividend of Tls. 10 per share, absorbing Tls. 150,000. To place to equalization of Dividends Fund—Tls 150,000, and to carry forward the balance of Tls. 64,986.25 to new account. Internationals have declined to Tls. 63. Laou Kung Mows are offering at Tls 95. Hongkong Cottons are unchanged at $13.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents have changed hands at $9.15 and $9½ and are in request at $9.15. Dairy Farms have weakened to $16. Sumatras have been sold at the reduced rate of Tls. 87½. Steam Laundry are quoted at $5½, ex the dividend of 30 cents and 15 cents on the old and new shares respectively, paid on the 8th inst. South China Morning Posts can be placed at $22.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2/2 13/16
Do. demand	2/2½
Do. 4 months' sight	2/3 5/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.82
America—Bank T.T.	54½
Germany—Bank T.T.	2.28½
India T.T.	165½
Do. demand	165½
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	72½
Singapore T.T.	4½ % prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	109½
Java—Bank T.T.	134½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	2/3
6 months' sight L/C	2/3
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	55
4 months' sight do.	55½
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2.3
4 months' sight France	2.87
6 months' sight "	2.88
4 months' sight Germany	2.34½
Bar Silver	31 11/16
Bank of England rate	6%
Sovereign	8.94

THOUGH we took Malta in 1800, it was not formally annexed until the year 1814.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1906, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A VARIED COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,

Comprising:—

BRONZE GROUPS, FIGURES, PLACQUES, and CARD RECEIVERS.
CENTRE PIECES and VASES, CLOCKS, WORK BOXES, LEATHER GOODS.
FANCY GLASSWARE, MIRRORS, PORCELAIN FIGURES, &c., &c., &c.

ALL SUITABLE FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

On view from Friday afternoon.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [1202

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of December, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Hung Hom, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 99 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 99 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.E.	S.W.	S.E.	N.W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
"	Hung Hom Marine Lot No. 3	Hung Hom.	565	605	300	304	175,500	1,410	39,488

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [1200

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of December, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Ten Lots of CROWN LAND, at Shaukiwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.E.	S.W.	S.E.	N.W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		$	$
1	Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 2	Shaukiwan West.	70	70	308	308	21,560	174	34,182
	" 3	"	70	70	308	308	21,560	174	
	" 4	"	70	70	308	308	21,560	174	
	" 15	"	70	70	308	308	21,560	174	
	" 6	"	70	70	308	308	21,560	174	
	" 7	"	70	70	308	308	21,560	174	
	" 8	"	70	70	308	308	21,560	174	
	" 9	"	70	70	308	308	21,560	174	
	" 10	"	70	70	308	308	21,560	174	
				sw.	nw.	N.			
	Shaukiwan Inland Lot 408	"		ft. 136	ft. 297'	ft 326.8"	20,196	162	

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [1201

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "SIMLA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., *ex* S.S. *China*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected hereon in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [4

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer "KWONG TUNG"...1,238...H. W. WALKER.

Leaves Hongkong for Canton on each Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 9 every evening.

Leaves Canton for Hongkong on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 5.30 o'clock every evening.

This Fine New Steamer has unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and is lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey..$5 {(Servant excluded).

Meals.....$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1906. [1075

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.

MUSIC.

Comic Opera Scores and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [38

UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY AND CONDITION.

HALL'S 'BOAR'S HEAD' BRAND.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE

(RED TRIANGLE).

THE VERY FINEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE CELEBRATED BREWERIES OF

Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & Co., Ld.,

Messrs. BASS & Co., Ld.

IN CASES QUARTS, PINTS, AND SPLITS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

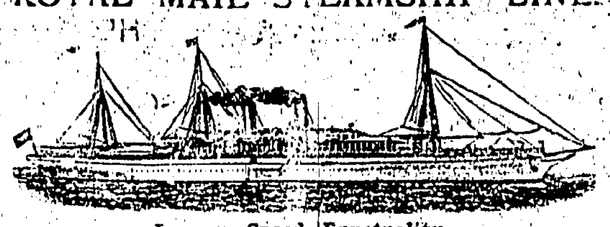
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1906. 41

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. *(Subject to Alteration).*

S.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, December 20th	January 7th
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, January 9th	February 2nd
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, January 17th	February 4th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, January 23rd	February 16th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, February 14th	March 4th
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, February 20th	March 16th

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and Quebec with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 21½ days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....*viâ* St. Lawrence £60. *Viâ* New York £62.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways " £40. " £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. *Corner Pedder Street and Praya.* [13

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	*WAISHING* †	TUESDAY, 18th Dec., Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	*NAMSANG**	TUESDAY, 18th Dec., 3 P.M.
MANILA	*YUENSANG**	FRIDAY, 21st Dec., 4 P.M.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtsze Ports.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [6

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO and CHEFOO...	"SZECHUEN" †...	17th December, 4 p.m.
MANILA	"TAMING" *.....	18th " "
NINGPO and SHANGHAI.....	"KIUKIANG" †...	21st " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA" *‡	5th January, "

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. 19

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—**Surgeon and Stewardess** carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 22nd Dec., at Noon.
RUBI.....	2540	R. Almond.....	"	SATURDAY, 29th Dec., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906. 17

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship ..... About .....

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1906. [8

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers "RHENANIA," "HABSBURG," and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They are especially built for the tropics with very large well ventilated cabins, amidship, lighted throughout by electricity, fans provided in each cabin. The berths are not arranged one above the other as it has been the fashion hitherto, but the staterooms closely resemble ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabins. As a novelty, a number of cabins are provided for single passengers. These steamers call at NAPLES and PLYMOUTH. In addition to the above steamers, the s.s. "SILESIA" and "SCANDIA" carry first class passengers. Return Tickets issued at reduced Rates, throughtickets issued to NEW YORK via NAPLES, SOUTHAMPTON and HAMBURG.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SILESIA ..... 2nd January.
SCANDIA ..... 1st February.
HABSBURG ..... 3rd March.
RHENANIA ..... 1st April.

FOR SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG.

ITHAKA .....18th Dec., 4 P.M.

Homeward.

FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

HOHENSTAUFEN ...11th January.
SILESIA ..... 8th February.
SCANDIA .....22nd March.
HABSBURG ..... 5th April.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906. [1138

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between HONGKONG, CALLAO and IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

THE Steamship

"KASATO MARU," 6,000 tons.

Captain W. C. T. S. Filmer, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Western Coast Ports of South America.

The above Steamer has splendid Accommodation and is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For further information, apply to

K. MATSDA,
Manager,
York Building.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1906. [848

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
*Pleiades** ...	3,753	F.G. Purington	31st Dec.
*Lyra**.....	4,417	G. V. Williams	9th Jan.
Shawmut ...	9,606	E. V. Roberts	23rd Jan.
*Hyades**.....	3,753	J. Alwen.....	30th Jan.
Tremont.....	9,606	T. W. Garlick..	——

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1906. [12

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "ST. PATRICK".....20th December.
S.S. "SATSUMA".....19th January, 1907

For Freight and further Information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "POLYNESIEN,"

Captain Broc, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 25th December, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports, and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *YARRA*..... 8th January, 1907.
S.S. *SALAZIE* .....22nd January.
S.S. *OCEANIEN* ..... 5th February.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1906. [11

Consignees.

S.S. "YARRA."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Dordogne* and *Charente*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Lille* and *Ville d'Arras*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 17th December, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th December, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 17th December, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [11

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before MONDAY, the 10th of December, at 11 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 15th of December will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th of December.

All Claims must reach us before the 20th of December, 1906, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1906. [2

Intimations.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906. [67

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906. [71

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION, No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by all Chemists. [Q

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, in all kinds of JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET.
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [510

KWONG SANG & Co.,
No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.

Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. [180

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser* KIMBERLEY

Sold by all Chemists. [Q

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1906.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 13th December, 100 cts. per $ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

		Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa	℔	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	20
" Roast—Shiu " "	"	20
" Breast—Ngau Lam	"	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
" " Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages,—Ngau Yuk Chaung	"	26
Bullock's Brains— " Know.....	per set	10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li.....	each	50
" " corned—Ham Ngau Li.....	"	55
" Head—Ngau Tau	"	80
" Heart—Ngau Sum	per ℔	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin.....	"	20
" Feet—Ngau Kerk.....	each	7
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu.....	"	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	"	17
" Liver—Ngau Con	℔	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To.....	"	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok.....	set	1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat	℔	24
" Leg—Yeung Pei	"	24
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong	"	24
" Brains—Chi Know.....	per set	2
" Feet—Chi Kerk	"	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	"	12
" Head—Chi Tau	"	12
" Heart—Chi Sum.....	each	9
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	pair	8
" Liver—Chi Kon	℔	28
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat	"	21
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	—
" Leg—Chu Pei	"	22
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	16
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keok	set	60
" Heart—Yeung Sum.....	each	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	10
" Liver—Young Con.....	℔	24
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai ...	"	—
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	"	16
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	"	24
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk.....	"	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong..	"	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	℔	26
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai.....	"	27
Ducks—Ap.....	"	19
Doves—Pan Kau	each	14
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan.....	per doz.	22
Fowls, Canton—Kai	℔	30
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	24
Geese—Ngo	"	18
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye Ngo	pair	$
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each	$3.00
Hare—Tu Chai.....	"	55
Partridge—Che Khoo	"	55
Pheasant—Shan Kai	pair	1.40
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each	25
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup	"	21
Quail—Um-Chun	"	12
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk .....dozen		—
Snipe—Sa Chui	each	24
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	"	54
" Hen— " " Na	"	40
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap .....pair		1.15
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai.....	"	55
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap .....per pair		90

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	℔	14
Bream—Bin Yu.....	"	11
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	14
Carp—Li Yu	"	16
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	11
Codfish—Mun Yu.....	"	14
Crabs—Hai	"	16
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	12
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	"	13
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	"	10
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa	"	8
Eels, Congor—Hai Man Yu	"	14
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	24
" Yellow—Wong Sin.....	"	22
Frogs—Tien Kai	"	32
Garoupa—Sek Pan	"	45
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	"	12
Herrings—Tso Pak	"	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	"	24
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu.....	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu.....	"	22
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	30
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	11
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	"	24
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters—Sang Hoo	"	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	"	16
Perch—Tan Loo	"	14
Pike—Fa Paw Poong	"	9
Plaice—Pan Yu.....	"	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong.....	"	20
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong.....	"	24
Prawns—Ming Ha.....	"	48
Ray—Pei Pa Sa	"	9
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung.....	"	13
Roach—Chun Yu	"	28
Salmon, (C'ton), fresh water—Ma Yau Yu.....	"	32

	Cents.
Shark—Sa Yu ℔	9
Skate—Po Yu „	10
Shrimps—Ha „	24
Snapper—Lap Yu „	20
Soles—Tat Sa Yu „	18
Tench—Wan Yu „	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu „	20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu „	55
White Bait—Ngan Yu Chai „	—

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan ℔	20
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping Ko „	22
„ (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Ko „	—
„ Small—Hoi Tong „	—
„ Custard—Fan Lai Chi each	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng Heung Chiu ℔	3
„ (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu „	4
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut „	12
Carambola—Yeung Tou „	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tsz each	10
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsz ℔	—
Lemons, China—Ning Moong „	7
„ Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong „	7
Lichees, Dried—Lai Chi Con	45
„ Fresh, Lai Chi	—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong each	7
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Mong	—
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz doz.	—
Oranges, (American)—Sang Sheng Tim Chang ℔	5
„ Small—Tai Kut catty.	—
„ Mandarin—Tim Kut	—
Olives—Pak Lam ℔	8
Passion Fruit dozen	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li ℔	—
„ (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li „	--
„ (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li „	14
Peanuts,—Fa Sang	10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Chie	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon Ti Paw-law each	10
„ 2nd cocking—Chung-tang Paw-law „	—
Platams—Tai Chen ℔	—
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau each	10
Walnuts, Hop Tou	15
„ Green—Sang Hop Tuo	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Ah Chi Chauk ℔	8
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin Tau	8
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	4
Beans Long—Tau Kok	—
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau each	2
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	4
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	4
Brassica—Pak Choi	4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	3
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	4
Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau each	2
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi „	8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun „	3
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi Fa each	20
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeb Choi-fa each	16
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	14
Carrots—Kam Shun	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	5
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi	5
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi	—
Chillies Dried—Con Lat Chiu	10
„ Red—Hung Fa „	10
„ Green—Cheng Lat Chiu	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu	—
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	1
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	5
Garlic—Suen Tau	10
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz Keung	8
„ old—Lo Keung	7
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan ℔	22
Indian Corn—Suk Mai piece	—
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi each	1
Water Chesnuts—Ma Tai „	8
„ Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai „	8
Musk Melon	—
Mushrooms Fresh—Sang Cho Kho	60
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	6
„ Green—Sang Chung	4
„ S'hai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	5
„ Japan—Yat Poon „ „	—
Okroes—Mo Ker	—
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai ℔	$1.60
Gradus Pea	—
Green Peas—Cheng Tau	12
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	2
„ Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu Tsai	3
„ Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai	3
„ American—Fa Ki „ „	—
„ Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai	3
„ Macao—Oh Moon „ „	—
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai dozen	3
Rhubarb	—
Shalots—Con Chung Tau	12
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi	4
Spinach—Yin Choi	—
Tomatoes—Fan Ker	6
Taros—Wu Tau	5
Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)—Low Pak	3
„ English—Yeung Low Pak piece	—
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	—
Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi	10
„ Caltrops—Lan Kok ℔	—
„ Lily Roots—Lin Ngau „	—
Yams—Tai Shu	—

C. W. BRETT,
Inspector of Markets.

The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

THE "LO-CHUN" AT THE MANŒUVRES.

It is safe to say that, in dealing with Chinese affairs, Englishmen may safely distrust, or even disbelieve, almost everything they are told, bar one solid fact—the value of the Chinese soldier. For if they ignore Private Lee-ah-Sam or Subaltern Wong-ah-Sing either, they will do so at their own future peril. Why, only four or five years ago the name of soldier literally stank in the nostrils of Court and people alike in China. Whilst now, in response to the Imperial Edict calling upon them to do so, her princes, nobles, gentry, and official classes are vying with each other in their eagerness to offer their sons to be trained for officers at the military school at Peking.

Indeed, last year's manœuvres at Ho-chien-fu (the first ever held), China's greatest viceroy, and the most powerful subject in that Empire, Yuan Shik-kai, along with two Royal Princes, was seen riding in uniform on properly accoutred steeds—the which fact speaks volumes! That, too, service, in the new army is equally popular with the rank and file, there can be no longer any doubt. It ought to be, for the pay is liberal according to Chinese ideas, being about 12s. to 13s a month, whilst a subaltern gets about £90, a battalion commander about £300, and a regimental commander £900—which, doubtless, however, includes some liabilities as to disbursements, otherwise it would be too much—whilst there is a scheme for pensions also in preparation. The revenue of the sixteen provinces of China proper—Manchuria, of course, is of no present use—has had to be drawn upon for funds for the financing of the new military machine; but as this had been found utterly insufficient, even when supplemented by debasing the coinage and obtaining large patriotic contributions from the nobility and gentry, the Customs have been commandeered for "squeezing" in order to make up the deficiency—the Vice-President of the Council of Army Reorganization, Tieh-liang, being appointed Chief Controller of that source of revenues (or Chief Executioner, as may be).

The organization of the units of China's new army is approximately as follows:—

INFANTRY.

	Men.
A Section	45
A Company (three Sections)	135
A Battalion (four Companies)	540
A Regiment (three Battalions)	1,620
A Brigade (two Regiments)	3,240
A Division (two Brigades)	6,480

CAVALRY.

	N.C.O. and Men.
A Troop	40
A Squadron (two Troops)	80
A Regiment (four Squadrons)	320
A Brigade (three Regiments)	960

ARTILLERY.

	Guns.
A Battery consists of	6
A Battalion (three Batteries)	18
A Regiment (three Batteries)	54

The cavalry and infantry are, however, probably a trifle under these numbers on a peace footing. When mobilised for war, however, the "first reserve" would be drawn upon, and the infantry units at least would be of double that numerical strength. The cavalry and the engineers are supposed to be maintained on a full war footing. Enlistment in China is now voluntary, as in our own Army, and is for three years with "the banners." After that the soldier may, if he so pleases, join the first reserve for three years, receiving one tael (about three shillings) a month for so doing; but during the two occasions that he is called out for training in these three years he gets full pay. Moreover, if he is a good and skilful soldier, he may, at the end of ten years (provided that he can pass the examination), obtain a commission in the reserve. There are said to be already about ten thousand men in, or about to be passed into, this reserve, enlistment in it having proved popular. Of course, the Tartar pony is not suited for cavalry—or at any rate for heavy cavalry—being only thirteen hands high; but he is a splendid little fellow, quite the equal of the Boer pony for mounted infantry work, or even for horsing light field guns; and the Tartar pony is as cheap and plentiful as he is desirable. The writer could only wish that the British recruiting market was equal to that of China, where every recruit must be over twenty and under twenty-five, whilst if a northern man he must be over 5 ft. 7 in. in height; though if a southerner 5 ft. 5 in. will suffice. He must be able to lift a hundredweight and a half physically, and be morally sound too. He must not be an opium smoker, and his "headman" must vouch for his respectability, severe punishment being meted out to any one enabling a bad character to join. The annual cost of the new army corps of 25,000 men is said to be about £430,000, but the value of this estimate, of course, depends upon whether that is for the net cost, or whether it includes various if not exactly, squeezes, then let us say "cumshaws."

Of course, his Excellency Yuan Shih-Kai is perfectly straight, and does his best to keep things so; still China is China "for a' that." But, having given some idea of the organization, cost, and composition of the "Lu-chün" already "in being" the writer must say something as to its capacity for war—as demonstrated in four, hard days' work in the field. During these, we are told by the European experts present, "the Chinese infantrymen showed great attention to the work in hand, carefully following every order and availing themselves of every scrap of cover when advancing, whilst control of each subaltern over his section of the line, and of the company commanders over their units, seemed absolute." The military experts, too, agreed that "a very high state of discipline existed," and that "the men showed intelligent appreciation of the task to be performed, and that the officers were extremely keen and had their men perfectly in hand."

Now, as to the artillery (some 170 guns had been seen in action), it was said that "better fire discipline could hardly be conceived, the bringing up and handling of ammunition, the drill and the control of the officers were all that could be desired. The men showed great intelligence, and their understanding of their work was indubitable. Finally, that "in so far as manœuvres are capable of demonstrating fitness for war in reality, it is undeniable that the personel of the artillery branch of the new Chinese army is highly efficient."

The guns are, as the writer has seen, horsed by Tartar ponies, a team of which were always found quite capable of dealing with the light field guns of the new army, that is, the Japanese 3-inch, the 57-mm. Krupp, and mountain-guns of each type taking the same ammunition. The manner in which the drivers handled the gunteams, we are told, "was a sight for gods," or, at least, the god of war. As to the ability of the Chinese gunner, his skill is traditional, as the writer has often seen; and all that General Gordon and our last two Commanders-in-Chief have said as to this is borne out to the letter; the famous incident at the Pei-ho in '60 being repeated at Tientsin in 1900, but with a difference, there being not only the dogged courage shown in fighting the guns, but skill really wonderful displayed by these Chinese gunners in masking them.

The weak points in the army corps of the "Lo-chün" are, of course, the cavalry and the superior officers. We are told that there is "nothing wrong" about the Chinese cavalryman, it is his steed that is the matter. These, for heavy cavalry or heavy guns, will have to be bred or imported. The other fault is far more serious, for from field-officer to Commander-in-Chief there has been no military tradition to inspire, no practical experience to teach, and nothing like sufficient time (barely four years) to produce even a well-trained battalion commander. Still, this is an evil that, so far as theory and teaching can remedy it, will be overcome in time, given application and ability, and the continuance of the present keenness for efficiency.

Now, the official standard strength of the "Imperial Land Forces" was originally to have been some four hundred and fifty thousand men and nearly three hundred thousand in the first reserve, but since then this programme—ambitious as it was—has been superseded by the watchword, "As in Japan," thanks, as has been said, to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's "meekness" in handing over the coveted "I.M.C." war-chest. For inflicting which grave—perhaps irreparable—injury on his own country for their benefit the Peking Court should surely present "C.-B." with "the Yellow Jacket and Peacock's-feather" so coveted of mandarindom and the Button *appropriate to the rank of Paymaster-General of the Lo-chun!*

Now, what has already been done in the theoretical training of officers can be seen at Paoting-fu, where no effort is being spared at the new military academy to supply efficient ones. The staff consists of Chinese officers, mostly trained in Japan, the director having had three years' training (as a naval officer) at Woolwich and Greenwich. When it was first established, the instructors were Japanese, but now only a few remain, as "translators of text-books." Very funny indeed it is to those who "know their China" to see how the old inborn dislike and the newly-created jealousy will handicp the "Jap." in China—even when he is an absolute "sine quâ non" to the native, as in matters military.

The outdoor training at Paoting-fu consists of drill, field entrenchment, fortification, gunnery, mapping and sketching; whilst for physical exercise there is riding, running, sword and bayonet drill, wrestling, tug-of-war, and gymnastics, with a stiff obstacle course, whilst—Oh hades of Confucius!—for patrician "male *girlhood*" (*boyhood* there was none in my day, when spectacles, long nails, long silk gowns, and sedan-chairs were 'de rigueur") now there are football and scrimmages—though the cadet footballers still, I am told, "run like girls." But, joking apart, it "gives one furiously to think" when, perhaps in a dozen years' time, this great army becomes an accomplished fact, what will become of British rights and interests in the "Flowery Land," and our enormous trade therein—for the one end and aim of the "Great Schemes" of the "Lo-chün" is to enforce the "China for the Chinese" doctrine in the only sense that it is understood at Peking—the expulsion of the detested foreigner, bag and baggage.—"W. F." in *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Simla, Br. s.s., 5,884, C. D. Goldsmith, 14th—Bombay 27th Nov., and Singapore 9th Dec., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Chiyuen, Ch. s.s., 1,177, C. Stewart, 14th Dec., —Shanghai 11th Dec., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Progress, Ger. s.s., 687, H. Pahren, 14th Dec., —Haiphong 12th Dec., Gen.—S. & Co.

Taisu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,948, N. Yanagi, 14th Dec.,—Kobe 7th Dec., and Moji 9th, Matches and Gen.—Yee Hing Tai.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, Wheeler, 14th Dec.,—Sourabaya 4th Dec., Sugar.—J., M. & Co.

Cheongshing, Br. s.s., 1,256, S. I. Payne, 15th Dec.,—Canton 14th Dec., Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Taishun, Ch. s.s., 1,216, F. Stephen, 15th Dec., —Canton 14th Dec., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Phranang, Ger. s.s., 1,021, F. v. Mangelsdorff, 15th Dec.,—Bangkok 30th Nov., Rice.—M. & Co.

Kiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,448, S. Hirai, 15th Dec.,—Saigon 8th Dec., Rice.—Gilman & Co.

Chip Shing, Br. s.s., 1,199, G. S. Weigall, 15th Dec.,—Tientsin 9th Dec., Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Amoy, Ger. s.s., 661, H. Plambeck, 14th Dec., —Amoy 13th Dec., Ballast.—S., W. & Co.

Shoshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,611, M. Nemoto, 15th Dec.,—Swatow 14th Dec., Gen.—O. S. K.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Chowtai, for Swatow.
Pronto, for Hoihow.
Frithjof, for Tourane.
Keongwai, for Swatow.
Childar, for Bangkok.
Joshin Maru, for Swatow.
Hinsang, for Haiphong.
Jacob Diederichsen, for Pakhoi.
Chiyuen, for Canton.
Sierra Morena, for Java.
Ichang, for Hoihow.
Merapi, for Amoy.
Kongnam, for Shanghai.
Sungkiang, for Amoy.
Mausang, for Sandakan.
Simla, for Shanghai.
Aragonia, for Moji.
Johanne, for Pakhoi.
Loongsang, for Manila.
Kwongsang, for Swatow.
Changsha, for Yokohama.

Departures.

Dec. 15,

Devanha, for Europe.
Knivsberg, for Tourane.
Wakasa Maru, for Kobe.
Tjiliwong, for Cheribon.
Childar, for Swatow.
Otto Berg, for Singapore.
Pronto, for Hoihow.
Keongwai, for Bangkok.
Simla, for Shanghai.
Mausang, for Sandakan.
Sungkiang, for Cebu.
Loongsang, for Manila.
Changsha, for Japan.
Kwongsang, for Shanghai.
Yochow, for Shanghai.
Chiyuen, for Canton.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Chiyuen*, from Shanghai—Mr. H. P. Alberts, 130 Chinese, and 10 Japanese.

Per *Simla*, from Bombay, &c.—Mrs. and 2 Misses Bell, Mr. and Miss Simpson and maid, Messrs. Fujehara, Dupuis Mr. and Mrs. Mellon, Messrs. Swann, Lee Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Beesley, 2 infants and amah, Mr. A. S. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. Pitcairn, Miss Ellis, Mr. E. Gumpers, Mrs. and Miss Page, Mr. and Mrs. Bagge and child, Misses Haloorsa, Minros, Shasten, Mrs. and Miss Anderson, Mr. E. H. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Messrs. C. D. Ellis, H. S. Lowry, R. P. Selbe, F. Pollock, Pack Chum Tong, Mallee Assam, Sallemahamed and native servant, Talaram, Tukandais, K. Gast, 1 Distress seaman, Mrs. Gardien, Miss L. Stjscrud, General Broadwood, Capt. Bosham, Messrs. G. Mehta, S. E. Dickey, Miss C. E. Wilson, and Mr. Broadwood's Syce.

Per *Phranang*, from Bangkok—Engr. Ruckelrsche.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Phranang* from Bangkok:—NE. winds all along, high sea and swell.

Str. *Chipshing* from Tientsin:—Moderate variable wind and slight sea to Tung Yung, thence to port moderate monsoon and sea, cloudy and fine.

Vessels in Port

STEAMERS.

Aragonia, Ger. s.s., 5,198, J. Ernst, 10th Dec.,—Portland, Or. 15th Oct., Flour and Lumber. —H. A. L.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 990, Le Bail, 30th Nov.,—Saigon 24th Nov., Rice.—Man Fat.

Cambodia, Ger. s.s., 3,570, Th. Dahlenbory, 11th Dec.,—Singapore 1st Dec., Gen.—M. & Co.

Canton Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,997, S. Hirai, 30th Nov.—Saigon 22nd Nov., Gen.—Shuntai S. N. Co.

Chowtai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Möllermann, 7th Dec.,—Bangkok and Swatow 28th Nov., Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Dagno, Nor. s.s., 788, S. Steensen, 30th Nov., —Moji 24th Nov., Coal.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, Henry Pybus, R.N.R., 18th Nov.,—Vancouver 30th Oct., and Shanghai 16th Nov., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fido, Nor. s.s., 890, J. Larsen, 10th Dec.,—Chefoo 5th Dec., Gen.—Order.

Fri, Nor. s.s., 860, C. Wagle, 13th Dec.,—Bangkok 3rd Dec., Rice and Rose-wood.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,139, K. Mori, 6th Dec.,—Moji 1st Dec., Coal.—M. B. K.

Fukushu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,094, S. Ito, 14th Dec.,—Anping via Swatow 13th Dec., Gen. —O. S. K.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,7.4, H. Lorenzen, 4th Dec.,—Bangkok 25th Nov., Rice.—J. & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s., 636, A. J. Robson, 14th Dec., —Swatow 13th Dec., Gen.—D., L. & Co.

Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,447, E. Bent, 8th Dec.,—San Francisco 9th Nov., Honolulu 16th, Yokohama 27th, Kobe 2nd Dec., Nagasaki 3rd, and Shanghai 5th, Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 10th Dec.,—Sourabaya 29th Nov., Sugar.—J., M. & Co.

Hunan, Br. s.s., 1,142, Puckett, 6th Dec.,—Tientsin 3rd Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Ichang, Br. s.s., 1,200, W. L. Jones, 9th Dec., —Swatow 8th Dec., Ballast.—B. & S.

Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 623, D. Hentz, 12th Dec.,—Haiphong 8th Dec., and Hoihow 11th, Gen. and Cattle.—J. & Co.

Johanne, Ger. s.s., 952, Ipland, 13th Dec.,—Singapore 4th Dec., and Hoihow 12th, Gen., Pigs and Bollocks.—J. & Co.

Joshin Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, H. Ohta, 12th Dec.,—Swatow 11th Dec., Gen.—O. S. K.

Kwangse, Br. s.s., 1,228, A. Stoot, 14th Dec., —Tientsin via Chefoo and Swatow 13th Dec, Gen.—B. & S.

Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,237, F. Natzins, 21st Nov.,—Bangkok 9th Nov., Rice and Gen.—S., W. & Co.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, N. Johnemann, 14th Dec.,—Haiphong and Hoihow 13th Dec., Gen. and Pigs.—J. & Co.

Merapi, Dut. s.s., 1,591, E. M. Uldall, 11th Dec.,—Singapore 3rd Dec., Gen.—Ken Guan.

Mercedes, Br. s.s., 2,900, J. S. McGregor, 1st Nov.,—Weihaiwei 25th Oct., Govt. Stores. —Admiralty.

Monteagle, Br. s.s., 3,953, S. Robinson, 14th Sept.,—Vancouver 20th Aug., and Shanghai 11th, Sept., Flour, Lead and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,591, P. H. Rolfe, 7th Dec.,—Calcutta 22nd Nov., via Penang and Singapore 30th, Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Neil MacLeod, Am. s.s., 901, E. Corral, 19th June,—Manila 16th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.

Newby Hall, Br. s.s., 2,840, A. Buck, 3rd Dec., —New York 11th Oct., Case Oil.—Order.

Nicomedia, Ger. s.s., 2,803, P. Wagemann, 9th Dec.,—Portland, Or. 30th Oct., Flour. —P. & A. S. S. Co.

Nissin Maru, Jap. s.s., Iwata, 5th Dec.,—Swatow 3rd Dec., Ballast.—M. B. K.

N. S. de Rosario, Am. s.s., 715, M. Lopez, Blanco, 12th June,—Manila 9th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.

Saint Patrick, Br. s.s., 2,700, J. A. Forbay, 8th Dec.,—Shanghai 4th Dec., Gen.—D. & & Co., Ld.

Sarsogan, Am. s.s., 428, Vitteria, 7th Sept.,—Manila 4th Sept., Ballast.—Order.

Sexta, Ger. s.s., 922, H. Kraefft, 9th Dec.,—Saigon 3rd Dec., Rice.—S. & Co.

Shahjehan, Br. s.s., 1,096, J. H. Scott, 6th Dec.,—Saigon 1st Dec., Rice, &c.—Wo Fat Shing.

Sicilia, Br. s.s., 4,174, G. H. E. Weston, 13th Dec.,—Southampton 3rd Nov., Ballast.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Szechuen, Br. s.s., 1,143, Sidford, 14th Dec.,—Canton 13th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,35., A. W. Outerbridge, 14th Dec.,—Manila 11th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Tinhow, Br. s.s., 90., T. R. Kidd, 14th Dec.,—Saigon 8th Dec., Rice and Gen.—A., K. & Co.

Victoria, Swed. s.s., 989, J. A. Hellberg, 14th Dec.,—Sourabaya and Samarang 30th Nov., Sugar, Molassas and Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co

Woolwich, Br. s.s., 1,845, A. Stoker, 13th Dec., —Salina Cruz 8th Nov., Ballast.—C. C. S. S. Co.

Wyk, Ger. s.s., 3,845, H. Carttens, 10th Dec., —Moji 5th Dec., Coal.—J. & Co.

Yangmoo, Korean s.s., 3,457, T. Ota, 13th Dec.,—Kutchinotzu 8th Dec., Coal.—M. B. K.

Yruna, Am. s.s., 469, H. Nelson, 16th Oct.,—Amoy 14th Oct., Ballast.—Yeng Chung.

SAILING VESSELS.

Eskasoni, Br. ship, 1,670, Wm. McBuinie, 12th Oct.,—Manila 13th Sept., Ballast.—Order.

I. F. Chapman, Am. ship, 2,013, R. Banfield, 25th Aug.,—Manila 15th Aug., Ballast.—A., K. & Co.

Ivy, Am. ship, 1,181, F. O. Stetson, 25th Nov., —Shanghai 28th Oct., Ballast.—Mr. Dunbar & Co.

Prince George, bk., 472, A. R. Anderson, 18th Oct.,—Manila 26th Sept., Old Iron.—Order.

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

U.S. Pathfinder	at	Kowloon	Dock.
Heungshan	„	„	„
H.M.S. Virago	„	„	„
Cheongshing	„	„	„
H.M.S. Sandpiper	„	„	„
Monteagle	„	„	„
Sorsogon	„	„	„
Fronde	„	„	„
Sir Wm. Jervois	„	„	„
Lungtsing	„	„	„
S. P. Hitchcock	„	Cosmopolitan	„
Patrarch	„	„	„
Hongkong Maru	„	„	„
Nicomedia	„	Aberdeen	„

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	*From*	*Agents*	*Due*
Emp. of China	Shanghai	C. P. R. Co	Dec. 16
Sandakan	Sydney	M. & Co.	Dec. 16
Palermo	Singapore	P. & O. Co	Dec. 17
Kasato Maru	Kobe	T. K. K.	Dec. 17
P. R. Luitpold	Japan	M. & Co.	Dec. 18
Seydlitz	Singapore	M. & Co.	Dec. 19
Oriel	Moji	B. & Co.	Dec. 19
Spezia	Singapore	H. A. L.	Dec. 19
Korea	Japan	P. M. Co.	Dec. 20
Colombo Maru	Moji	N. Y. K.	Dec. 21
Arratoon Apcar	Singapore	D. & Co., Ld	Dec. 25
Riojun Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Dec. 28

Ships Passed The Canal.

3rd—November—*Gneisenau, Bingo Maru, Polynesien, Kanagawa Maru.* 6th November —*Ambria, China, Hohenstaufen, Cyclops.* 10th November—*Machaon, Nubia, Oceanien, Ping Suey, Slavonia.* 13th November—*Bencleuch, Suevia, Benavon, Sophie Rickmers, Christiania, Indrasamha, Prinz Eitel Friedrich.* 17th November—*Achilles, Glenlochy, Indramayo, Kintuck, Palermo, Yarra, Wakasa Maru, Radnorshire, Kawachi Maru, Sikh, Prinz Ludwig.* 20th November—*Bengloe, Silesia,* (Aus.) *Awaji Maru, Carnarvon, Senegambia, Rasbera.* 24th November—*Benlawers, Borneo, Kouang Si, Moyune, Patroclus, Tourane, Erroll, Castar, Longsor.* 27th November—*Benarty, Calchas, Glenesk, Manila, Seydlitz.* 30th November—*Candia, Salasie, Hakata Maru, Awa Maru.* 4th December—*Oanfa, Oopack, Habsburg, Memnon, Nile, Prinzess Alice.* 8th December—*Alcinous, Australien, Dardanus, Java, Silesia,* (Ger) 11th December—*Benlarig, Glamorganshire, Macduff, Koranna.* 14th December—*Hudson, Oceanien, Shimosa, Roon, Sado Maru, Sanuki Maru.*

Arrivals at Home—3rd November—*Prinz Heinrich, Saxonia.* 6th November—*Peleus, John Hardie.* 10th Nov.—*Gneisenau.* 13th November—*Atholl, Foxley, Telamon, Oceana, Albenga, Socotra.* 17th November—*Helvetia, Oceanien, Scandia.* 20th November—*Cyclops, Machaon, Bingo Maru.* 24th November—*Prinz Ludwig, Kawachi Maru.* 27th November—*Radnorshire, Tourane.* 30th November—*Silesia,* (Aus.) 4th December—*Kouang Si, Suevia, Franca.* 8th December—*Senegambia, Bengloe, Moyune.* 11th December—*Prinzess Alice, Benlawers.* 14th December—*Indramayo.*

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—

Saigon—Per *Progress*, 16th Dec., 9 A.M.

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.—Per *Aragonia*, 16th Dec., 9 A.M.

Pakhoi—Per *Jacob Diederichsen*, 16th Dec., 9 A.M.

Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok—Per *Chowtai*, 16th Dec., 9 A.M.

Negapatam—Per *Acara*, 17th Dec., 10 A.M.

Macao—Per *Honam*, 17th Dec., 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai, Tsingtau and Chefoo—Per *Szechuen*, 17th Dec., 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Anping—Per *Fukushu Maru*, 17th Dec., 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haiching*, 17th Dec., 5 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Walshing*, 18th Dec., 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Hongkong Maru*, 18th Dec., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Honam*, 18th Dec., 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai and Chinkiang—Per *Ithaka*, 18th Dec., 3 P.M.

Manila—Per *Taming*, 18th Dec., 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai—Per *Shoshu Maru*, 18th Dec., 5 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, 19th Dec., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Honam*, 19th Dec., 1.15 P.M.

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.—Per *Nicomedia*, 20th Dec., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Honam*, 20th Dec., 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of Japan*, 20th Dec., 3 P.M.

Macao—Per *Honam*, 21st Dec., 1.15 P.M.

Ningpo and Shanghai—Per *Kiukiang*, 21st Dec., 3 P.M.

Manila—Per *Zafiro*, 22nd Dec., 11 A.M.

Karatsu, Kobe, Yokohama, Callao and Iquique—Per *Kasato Maru*, 22nd Dec., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Honam*, 22nd Dec., 1.15 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Polynesien*, 25th Dec., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle—Per *Tango Maru*, 25th Dec., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per *Kamakura Maru*, 25th Dec., 11 A.M.

Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per *Kumano Maru*, 28th Dec., 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Korea*, 28th Dec., 11 A.M.

TO-MORROW.

S. Peter's Seamen's Church.

Queen's Road West.
Third Sunday in Advent.

Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Kempton; Te Deum, Oakley; Hymns, 194, 307, 371 and 222, Kyrie Anonymous.

Holy Communion 12.15 p.m.

Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m., Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Ferlton; Hymns, 395, 331, 274 and 295.

The Church launch *Dayspring* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.); returning afterwards. The Answering Pennant is the Call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.

Meeting at Seamen's Institute 72, Praya East on Sunday at 8 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral:—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis' Church, Wanchai:—Mass *(Chin.)*, 6 a.m., *(Port.)*, 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road:—Morning Service *(English)*, 10 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point:—Mass. 8 a.m.

Union Church:—Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

UNION CHURCH, KENNEDY ROAD, MINISTER: REV. C. H. HICKLING.

11 a.m. Worship. Hymn 463, Psalm 71, Anthem "Look up to God" (Hauptmann) Hymns 26, 459.

4 p.m. Sunday School at Union Church, British School, Kowloon and at Quarry Bay. (3.30).

6 p.m Worship. Hymns 357, 380, 26, 507, 273.

Wednesday 6 p.m. Devotional Service, with Address to Christian workers.

Thursday 9 p.m. Literary Club, Children's Fairy Play.

Friday 4 p.m. Ladies' Working Party.

Friday 8 p.m. C. E. Society, Subject:—"The Prayer of the Cross."

Sunday Christian Services.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Adams, P. R.
Bailey, W. S.
Baker, A. S.
Battiscombe, H. G.
Bayless, N. E.
Beattie, R. B.
Bell, Mrs.
Bell, The Misses (2)
Biervlist, A. Van (Vice-Consul for Belgium)
Birbeck, R. J.
Bird, H. W.
Bisney, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Bisney, Miss
Blanch, Mr. and Mrs. N. F.
Blood, G.
Bloomfield, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Bormand, E.
Brighton, F. G.
Brighton, G. L.
Bronghall, L.
Callsen, F. W.
Campbell, L. F.
Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. L.
Carter, A.
Chapman, H. K. V. C., Major A.
Chapman, B. F.
Chatham, Hon. & Mrs. W.
Chatham, Miss
Chichester, D. A. A. G., D.S.O., Major A. A.
Chichester, Mrs. A. A.
Clark, M. O.
Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. T. W.
Clegg, R.N., Eng.-Lt. and Mrs.
Coloham, H. J.
Colvin, H. E.
Colledge, A.
Collins, Mr. and Mrs. E. D.
Collins, W. F.
Connor, J. L.
Crook, A. H.
Cruickshank, A.
Davies, F. O.
Donald, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
Doolittle, F. H.
Dowley, Mr. and Mrs. W. A.
Downing, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. and infant
Dunlop, G. A.
Dupree, W. S.
Edwards, C. W.
Einstmann, W.
Esterhazy, Countess K.
Fairchild, H. J.
Fischer, R.
Fisher, H. G.
Fletcher, H. L.
Franklin, C. B.
Frost, B. L.
Fuller, Stuart J., (American Vice Consul General)
Fuller, Denman
Gibson, A.
Grant, A. W.
Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. F.
Harding, H. I.
Hewett, Hon. E. A.
Hewett, Mrs. E. A.

Hill, W. H.
Hocking, Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hooper, E. H.
Howes, A. B.
Ingold, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Innes, Capt. R.
Jacob, F.
Jokl, J. P. F.
Joughin, J. C.
Krill, T.
Kunze, P.
Lehrs, P.
Lichtig, Mr. and Mrs. and infant
Logan, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Lucas, Colonel & Mrs. and maid
Manusso, N. J.
Marriott, Dr. O.
Mellon, Mr. and Mrs.
Moore, S.
Moore, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. A.
Neish, Mr. and Mrs. R.
Newborn, Mr. & Mrs. R. H.
Newington, A. G.
Newman, E. R.
Nicholls, E. A.
Packer, B. L.
Paine, A. E.
Peake, W.
Pearson, C. D.
Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. L.
Pfordten, A. R. Von der
Philpot, L. D.
Pollock, F.
Powell, W. A.
Preshaw, C. M.
Pritchard, H.
Reid, H. J.
Roach, Mrs. J. S. and child
Rowoldt, S. B.
Ruckveschel, E.
Rutherford, Mr. & Mrs. N. H.
Sandes, Miss F. E.
Schween, R.
Searle, Rev. G.
Shepherd, Mr. & Mrs. E. Bruce
Silby, R. P.
Skinn, A.
Smith, Capt. A.
Spittles, J. S.
Stebbing, W. T.
Stephens, H.
Stewart, A. M.
Stewart, P. M.
Sutherland, P. D.
Thompson, Mr. & Mrs.
Thompson, Miss H. M.
Toledano, Th.
Topliss, H. J.
Tulloh, Lt.
Uffel, W. Von.
Unbehaun, C. H.
Wakefield, Mrs. M.
Wall, Mr. and Mrs. J. and infant
Wallas, A. A.
Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. and child
Wilkie, Lieut. A. B.
Wishart, J. B.
Wood, G. G.
Wylly, E.

KING EDWARD.

Almond, Capt. & Mrs. Russell
Bickart, A.
Bramley, Harry
Cumming, A.
Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Delaney, L. T.
Fenn, Mr. and Mrs. H. C.
Fleichmann, Oscar S.
Gallant, J. J.
Guthrie, Thomas
Holgate, H.
Hurley, Fred. C.
Inzenohl, C.
Jack, Mrs. C. M.
Jackson, Mrs. & child
Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. M. L.
Kullmann, H.

Kimura, N.
Krien, Consul F.
Kuwada, I.
Lack, Dr.
Legeune, Vice-Consul M.
Lundholm, Capt. B.
Macaulay, Dr. H. R.
MacGeagh, H. D. F.
Nicholson, D. M.
Peacock, Miss Annie
Rozet, Mr. and Mrs. L.
Sieling, H.
Silverstone, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Silverstone, M. L.
Smith, C. W.
Square, Miss N.
Stevenson, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs.
Williams, G.

PEAK.

Alecander, Lady
Austin, F.
Backhouse, J.
Bolton, Mr.
Brayn, R. H.
Carruthers, E. S.
Chalmers, J. H.
Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. H. W.
Cobden, A. S.
Darling, Col.
David, A. J.
David, E.
Dixon, C. F.
Ellis, Mr. and Mrs.
Fowler, E. A. M.
Fraser, Lieut.
Gale, Capt. J. R.
Gelsthrope, Mr.
Greephill, Mr.
Gregory, A.
Hayeland, F. A.
Hockaday, W. T.
Jacks, P.
Jeffries, H. U.
Jones, Patrick
Josling, Lt.-Col.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. E. S.
Kelsall, R.A., Major and Mrs.
Kent, R.A., Col. & Mrs.
Knight, C. C.

Long, E. P. H.
Miller, Mr.
Mitchell, R.
Moon, Mr. and Mrs.
Moreno, Mr.
Muhle, E.
Newman, Mr. and Mrs. B. L.
Painter, Major & Mrs.
Persico, Mr. and Mrs. R.
Phillips, Major
Potts, H.
Reid, R.A.M.C., Lt.-Col. J. M.
Riggs, Mr.
Rissland, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Sawer, Mrs. W. E.
Schmidt, Dr.
Seymour, Lt.-Col. and Mrs.
Sinclair, A.
Smith, A. Findlay
Tullidge, Mr.
Turner, R. R.
Vaughan-Lee, Mrs.
West, J. J.
White, Dr. and Mrs.
Wilder, A. P.
Williamson, Mrs.
Wilson, J. W.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Adams, M. and Mrs. F. R. J.
Dann, C. H.
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs.
Pye, E. Burnes
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grant

Smith, E. Grant
Smith, Percy
Soppa, P.
Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Montague
Young, J. A.

OCCIDENTAL.

Binder, F.
Brown, Mrs. W. S.
Capell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. and 2 children
Etton, H. A.
Gow, Mrs. W. and 2 children
Hatje, Capt. R.
James, Mrs. G. L.
James, Miss Gladys
Lowe, J. C.
McInnes, J. H.
Muller, A.

Mulunnett, J. D.
Munro, Miss A.
Pellen, Mr.
Piper, C.
Robertson, Mrs. C.
Robertson, Miss Kathi
Robertson, Master G. G.
Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. T. K.
Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. R. and child

	Dec. 14 at 10 a.m.	Dec. 14 at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.17	30.05
Temperature	66	65
Humidity	63	78
Rainfall	—	—

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	MAKING RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	[illegible]	$125	$125	£1,000,000 $10,250,000 $250,000	$1,712,472	£1.15/- @ Ex. 2/1 1/16=$16.47 for first half-year 1906	5 5/8 %	$820 London £93.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	£12,735 $150,000	$74,099	$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	$47
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	6,000	$250	$50	$1,675,000 $2,010,0	$233,638	$20 for 1905	6 2/3 %	$297½ sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	[illegible]	£15	£5	£110,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 185,539	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for year ended 30.6.1906	6 %	Tls. 82½ sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	$250	$100	$2,000,000 £40,000 $3311,131 $1,153,844 $569,279	$2,792,277	Interim div. of 130 for 1906	4 1/3 %	$762½
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	$100	$60	$800,000 $61,278 $15,527	$508,334	$12 and $3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/3 %	$160 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $229,488 $2,616	$344,098	$6 for 1904	6 1/3 %	$94 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,120,928	$422,618	$25 for 1904	7 1/2 %	$335 sales
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	$25	$25	$8,000	$6,563	$1½ for 1905	6 2/3 %	$22
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	$50	$50	$264,638 $93,562	Nil.	$2½ for year ended 30.6.1906	6 1/3 %	$38
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	70,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $600,000 $144,386	$5,464	$1 for 1st half-year 1906	7 1/2 %	$27
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£120,000 £280,958 £3,999	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16=$1.69	5 1/2 %	$90
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 20,000	Tls. 23,156	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	9 %	Tls. 54 sales
Do. (Preference)	100,000					Interim div. of Tls. 1	6 1/2 %	Tls. 50 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£400,000 £4,144	£107,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 %	30/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	$565,000 $32,957	$218	$1.50 $0.75 for year ending 30.1.1906	5 1/2 % 4 1/2 %	$26 buyers $17½ buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 305,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 13,913	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	8 1/3 %	T. Tls 47½ buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	50,000	$100	$100	$850,000 $450,000 $86,129	$40,914	Final of $15 making $25 for 1905	18 1/3 %	$135
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $132,588	$2 for 1897	...	$22
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/7 %	Tls. 85
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£110,000 £26,011	£12,546	Final of 1/- (No. 7) making 2/1 for year ended 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 10.60 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G $10	G. $10	none	G $909,050	Final of 50 cents making G $1 for 1905	11 %	G. $9
Taub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	18
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$70,000	$8,915	$2 for 1905	4 1/2 %	$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	40,000	$50	$50	$500,000 $65,160 $20,000	$20,040	$2½ for a/c 1906	6 1/2 %	$93½ sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$49,500	$392,087	$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.06	8 %	$148
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	$6⅔	$6⅔	$88,000	$2,221	$1 for 1905	6 1/3 %	$16½
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 108 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 57,065	Tls. 57,065	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	6 2/3 %	Tls. 232½ sales
Yangtsze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 225 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	...	Tls. 102
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	20,000	$25	$25	$30,000	$8,418	$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10 %	$30 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	$15	$15	none	$4,719	$2.40 on $12 for 1905	13 1/3 %	$18 buyers
Do. (new issue)	24,000	$15	$15			7 % on $7½ for 1905	...	$16½ buyers
Do. (Founders')	123	$15	$12			None	...	$300 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	$648,975 $19,075	$10,057	$5 for first half-year for 1906	9 %	$112½
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$250,000	$67,839	Interim div. of $3½ account 1906	6 1/2 %	$105 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 29,783	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 %=10 % for 1905	16 2/3 %	Tls. 15 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	$100	$100	none	$4,699	Final of $6 making $10	12½ %	$80 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$208,386 $50,000	$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	$11¼
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$30	none	$574	$2½ for 1905	6 2/3 %	$38 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 869,495	Tls. 52,194	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	5 1/2 %	Tls. 9, buyers
Do. do. (new issue)	26,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 25	Tls. 170,000				Tls. 56 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	17,500	$50	$50	none	$772	Interim div. of $2 account 1906	8 %	$50
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	10 2/3 %	Tls. 75 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	$110,000	$21,670	$1½ for the year ending 31.7.06	9 1/2 %	$13
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	9 1/3 %	Tls. 63
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 95 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18,466	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 335 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	3,000	$100	$100	none	$1,066	$7 for 1905	7 %	$100 sellers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£814	£856	1/3 per share for 1905	8½ %	$7 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	$10	$10	$9,000	$3,097	$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	$32
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	none	Nil.	$1 for 1904	...	$10
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	16½ %	Tls. 60 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	$10	$10	none	$1,219	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 %	$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	100,000	$10	$10	$8,000	$1,581	80 cents for 1905	8 %	$9½
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	$7½	$6	$50,000	$2,555	$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	7½ %	$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	$10	$10	$410,000 $500,000	$52,291	Int. div. of 75 cents for ½-year ended 30.6.06	10 %	$19½
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	$20	$20	$186,000	$20,893	$2½ for year ending 28.2.06	10½ %	$23½ sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$2,568	$1.00 65 cents for 10 months ending 28.2.06	8 %	$15 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ld.	1,250	$100	$100	$50,000	$2,796	1st div. of $20 for 10½ months ending 18.10.06	10½ %	$215
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$80,000	$3,776	Int. div. of $4 for ½-year ended 30.6.06	8 %	$236
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	50,000	$10	$10	$63,000	$5,813	$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	7½ %	$22
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	$10	$10	$2,500	$88	Final of 50 cents making $1 for the year	13½ %	$7½
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	(Third interim div. of Tls. 7½ making Tls. 22½ so far a/c yr. ended 31.10.06	9½ %	Tls. 237½ buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	$10	$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited (old)	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Interim dividend of Tls. 3½ account 1906	6 2/3 %	Tls. 110 sellers
Do. do. (new)	8,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50					Tls. 106 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	13 %	Tls. 47 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 2,753	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	11 %	Tls. 125 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,452	Interim div. of Tls. 4 on account 1906	5½ %	Tls. 87½ sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175 7,200	£20 £20	£20 £15	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim div. of 15/- for ½-year 1906 Interim div. of 5/- for ½-year 1906	... ...	Tls. 350 sellers Tls. 290 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $41,934	None	...	$22 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	$5	none	$274	30 cts. (old) & 15 cts. (new) car ended 31.5.06	10 %	$5½
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7½ %	Tls. 105 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	$10	$4	$25,000	$752	70 cents $0.90 for year ended 11.5.1906	8½ % 6½ %	$9 $150
Do. (Founders')	100	$10	$10					
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	$300,000 $25,000	$7,734	Interim of 40 cents for account 1906	8½ %	$11.75 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$10	$10	$4,500	$182	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	$8

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Langkats (4th interim)	Tls. 7½	December 15th
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co.	Tls. 10	" 18th

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